The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 11,017.—VOL. LXVIII. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1873. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 24th August, at her residence, Morehead-street, Redfern, Mrs. John Westacott, of a son.

On the 29th August, at her residence, Albert-street, Redfern, Mrs. Charles Jesson, of a daughter.

On the 5th instant, at No. 7, High-street, Mrs. John C. Byrne, of Burramedah, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 27th June, at Keppoch House, Lochaber, N.B., Ronald fourth son of the late John Macnab, of Sherrobeg, Badenoch, Invernessshire, N.B.

On the 5th instant, at Campbelltown, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of Reuben Wood.

On the 6th instant, suddenly, at her residence, Cumberland-street, of apoplexy, Bridget, the dearly beloved wife of Samuel Williams, aged 36, leaving a loving husband and three children to mourn their loss.

On the 6th instant, at his parents' residence, after a long and painful illness, George, the dearly beloved son of Thomas and Mary Keefe, of Harrington-street, and brother of John, Henry, and Sydney Keefe, aged 21 years. *Requiescat in pace.*

On the 7th instant, at his residence, Lyons-terrace, William James Williams, M.D., in the 47th year of his age.

SHIPPING.

…ASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION …NY'S STEAMSHIPS.
…—City of Adelaide, to-morrow after… 4.30. FARES: Saloon, at current …l 10s.
Steamer early.
…RAYMOND TERRACE, and …ellaroy, this morning, Monday, at 6; …to-morrow night, Tuesday, at 11.
…TOWN.—Coonambara (for cargo), Tuesday, at 11.
…Balclutha, this afternoon, Monday, …of Brisbane, to-morrow afternoon.

…GH, via BRISBANE.—Balclutha, …onday, at 5; and Leichardt direct, …oon, Tuesday, at 5.
…ON (via Maryborough).—Leichardt, …oon, Tuesday, at 5.
…BAY, via PORT DENISON.— …about Monday, 15th instant.
…ng received for transmission to any of …

…quested to complete their shipments …eensland BEFORE 3 O'CLOCK on …

…EDK. H. TROUTON, Manager. …arf, Sussex-street.

…ER N. S. N. CO.—STEAM TO …ASTLE, MORPETH, &c.
…NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
…NIGHT, at 11, the MAITLAND.
…Miller's Forest THIS DAY.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
…arket-street.

…R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.
…ia NEWCASTLE.—The AGNES …RROW NIGHT, Tuesday, at 9, …AY, at 9 p.m., leaving GRAFTON …AY, at 8 a.m. (weather permitting).
…RIVER, the BALLINA, THIS …t 9.
…MANNING RIVER, via NEW… …AMANTINA, THIS NIGHT, Mon… …n time.
…e districts are invited to inspect the …odation of this Company's boats.
WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

…E and NEW ENGLAND STEAM …ON COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS, …harf, foot of King-street.
…CLARENCE RIVER, via NEW… …W ENGLAND, THIS NIGHT, at …
…e passengers en route to the gold and …rivalled accommodation in this vessel. …g received.
P. S. BUYERS, Pro Manager.

…TO MELBOURNE.
…NE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will …ip MACEDON, …W, TUESDAY, September 9th. at 12 noon; and YOU YANGS, …IDAY, 12th September, at 12 noon.
…ARE AMIDSHIPS.
…rates.
…OWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

…TO NEWCASTLE.
…NE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will …ip YOU YANGS, …, MONDAY, 8th September, at 6 o'clock p.m.
FARES: ……… 10s. ……… 5s.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.— The swift and powerful steamship HERO, 850 tons register, will be dispatched from Grafton Wharf, on or about FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m. …e apply to …ILDRED and SPENCE, Agents.

…FARES AND FREIGHTS.
…ISBANE, GLADSTONE, AND …OCKHAMPTON.
…known and favourite A1 LORD ASHLEY, 500 tons.
…atent Slip Wharf, will be dispatched …Y, at 5 p.m.; and passengers and …l that it is the present intention …steamer to keep her regularly …a lieu of the S. S. BLACKBIRD.
…pply to …LIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, Agents.

…TO MELBOURNE.
…CTION OF FARES.
…steamship …LACKBIRD, …rrance, commander, …a Grafton Wharf, THIS DAY, at …
…loon……… £3 0 0
…e apply to …PH WARD and CO., Agents, 237, George-street.

…NSLAND SHIPPERS.
…MBLA steamer for …SBANE, and …RYBOROUGH.
…ived at the Grafton Wharf.
…UESDAY NIGHT.
…2, Margaret-street; or …RD and CO., 237, George-street.

…S TO QUEENSLAND.
…lle steamer (the fastest boat in …he City of Brisbane nearly a day …completed,) sails from the Grafton …
…BANE, and …YBOROUGH, …y, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m. …2, Margaret-street; or …RD and CO., 237, George-street.

…NEW ZEALAND.
…ackwood, and Co.'s line of steamers …MELBOURNE as follows:— …nstant, via Hokitika. …d English Mail, on or about 21st …
…d from all New Zealand ports …d.
…reight, and any information, apply …WARD and CO., Agents, 237, George-street.

…NOTICE TO PASSENGERS AND …HOBART TOWN.—The steam… …OF HOBART will lay up for repairs on …12th instant, and leave Sydney, via …for HOBART TOWN on TUESDAY, 23rd …
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

…ART TOWN, calling at EDEN, …BAY.—Steamship CITY OF …Grafton Wharf, ON OR ABOUT …instant, at 10 a.m. Saloon, £6 6s; …(available 6 months), £10 10s; steerage, £3 10s.
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG and KIAMA.—To-night, 11.
MERIMBULA, EDEN, TATHRA.—To-morrow, 9.30 a.m.
SHOALHAVEN, &c.—To-morrow, 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA and CLYDE.—Friday, 9.30 a.m.
MORUYA.—19th instant.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS, FROM KING-ST. AT HALF THE RAILWAY RATES.

FOR PARRAMATTA—7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5.
FOR HUNTER'S HILL—7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5, 6.15, 10 p.m.
FROM PARRAMATTA—6.30, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5.
FROM HUNTER'S HILL—8.15, 10.15 a.m.; 12.15, 2.15, 4.15, 6.15, 7.15 p.m., at lowest reduced rates.

MOSSMAN'S FERRY.—Steamer leaves Mossman's Bay, at half-past 8, 10, 12, 2, 4, and at 6 p.m. Leaves Circular Wharf at quarter-past 9, 11, 1, 3, 5, sharp.

MANLY BEACH.—STEAMERS, THIS DAY, leave Queen's Wharf, 10.15, 2.15, 5.30
Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30
Manly Beach, 8.15, 12, 4.15
Fare—Return tickets, 1s 6d; children, 1s.
THOMAS HESELTON.

WATSON'S BAY. — GOLDEN ROSE, screw steamer, leaves Watson's Bay, 8.15, 11.15, 1.30, 5. Leaves Circular Quay, 10.15, 2.15, 4.15. Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30.

FIRST SHIP FOR THE NEW CLIP.—For Wool and Light Freight only.—The A1 Aberdeen Clipper Ship PATRIARCH, 1339 tons register, G. H. Pile, commander. This favourite PASSENGER ship, having the whole of her dead weight on board, will sail in all September. For freight or passage apply to Captain PILE; or to

MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR LONDON.— The magnificent clipper ship CARISBROOKE CASTLE, John Freebody, commander, has the greater portion of her dead-weight engaged, and will have early dispatch.
For rates apply
YOUNG and LARK.
Wool received at Flood's.

FIRST SHIP with New Clip FOR FEBRUARY SALES.

The HAWKESBURY will be dispatched as above. For freight or passage, apply on board to Captain SAYERS, or to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

FOR LONDON.
THE LA HOGUE
will be dispatched on the 15th September. Has accommodation for first, second, and third class passengers.
WOOL RECEIVED AT MARSDEN'S.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.— The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship CENTURION, 965 tons register, Thomas Taylor, commander, will sail in all October.
For freight, &c., apply to Captain TAYLOR; or to
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.
The splendid A1 clipper-built ship MERWAMJEE FRAMJEE will sail from Newcastle for San Francisco on or about 25th instant.
This vessel, so favourably known in the Melbourne and Sydney trade, offers a fine opportunity for cabin passengers, for which application, and also for light freight, is necessary to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.;
or
CHARLES F. STOKES and CO., Newcastle.

FOR HONGKONG direct,
The A1 Clipper Barque
GLOUCESTER,
526 tons register,
S. Vincent, commander.
This vessel will be dispatched from Newcastle about the 10th September. For light freight, cabin or steerage passage, apply to
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.,
14, Macquarie-place.

SHIP ZENOBIA, FOR YOKOHAMA. NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
This fine A1 clipper ship will be towed to sea on TUESDAY MORNING next, the 9th instant.
Has still room for a few saloon passengers.
Apply to
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

FRENCH Barque BAYONNAISE will sail shortly for FIJI, via NEW CALEDONIA. For freight or passage apply to Captain AURIOL, Market Wharf.

FOR LYTTELTON.
The fine Aberdeen clipper barque
JOHN KNOX,
400 tons register, B. Jenkins, commander, will have immediate dispatch.
Intending passengers are requested to inspect the saloon accommodation of this fine ship.
Apply to the Captain, on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

FOR LEVUKA and TAVIUNI.—The brig WESTERN STAR, T. S. Brown, master (late of the Dancing Wave), is now receiving cargo at Patent Slip Wharf, and will positively clear at the Customs on THURSDAY, the 11th instant. For freight or passage apply on board; or to RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

BLANCHE, FOR CLEVELAND BAY.—Detained at request of shippers till TO-MORROW, when she will positively CLEAR AND SAIL.
Has room for a few TONS OF FREIGHT, for which immediate application is necessary to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Agents,
Lloyd's-chambers.

RICHMOND RIVER.—Storm King, taking goods for all parts. Sails first fair wind. Wright's Wharf.

RICHMOND RIVER.—PRINCESS LOUISE, for BALLINA and BLACKWALL. Receives cargo, sails at 4 p.m. THIS DAY, from Roddam's Wharf. Good accommodation for passengers.

FOR the MACLEAY RIVER.—ROSEBUD, from the Victoria Wharf.

FOR the RICHMOND RIVER.—ATALANTA, receiving cargo at the Patent Slip Wharf.

FOR NANBUCCRA RIVER.—Thomas and Henry on TUESDAY. P. Hogan, Commercial Wharf.

CENTURION, from London.—Consignees are informed that all goods not passed for by noon on WEDNESDAY, 10th instant, will be placed in bond under imperfect entry. Bills of lading must be produced, and freight paid, at the office of the undersigned, where delivery orders may be obtained.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

SHIP SEATOLLER, from Glasgow.—Consignees of goods by this vessel are requested to PASS ENTRIES at the Customs at once. The ship will not be responsible for damage to or loss of cargo after the same has been landed.
Bills of Lading must be produced, freight paid, and orders for delivery obtained from the undersigned.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

SHIP SEATOLLER, from Glasgow.—Captain W. R. THORBURN will not be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by his crew without his written authority.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

WANTED, a VESSEL, of about 800 tons burthen. Apply FORD, ADAMS, and CO., Circular Quay.

TONNAGE WANTED.
To load either in Sydney or Newcastle,
1300 TONS FOR SINGAPORE.
PARBURY, LAMB, and CO.

TONNAGE.
The undersigned are open to charter vessels for the conveyance of coal to
BOMBAY
MAURITIUS
HONGKONG
SHANGHAI
BOMBAY.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR SALE.—
PAK WAN,
Clipper Ship, 795 tons register; will carry about 1300 tons general cargo. Built at Sunderland under special survey; metalled at Calcutta, 1871. Has four years to run on first letter. May be expected here in all September; notice of her arrival will be duly given.
E. A. COFFEY, Melbourne Shipping Exchange, Collins-street West.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE PRESBYTERY of Sydney will meet in St. Stephen's Church, at half-past 10 o'clock, on TUESDAY next.

MEETINGS.

TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY.

SIR,—We, the undersigned Citizens of Sydney, beg to request that you will convene a Public MEETING to consider the advisability of urging the Government to continue the Railway into the centre of the business portion of the City.

A. Tange	J. B. Watt
John Alger	George King
Charles Frith	Jacob Montefiore
C. H. Livingston	G. S. Caird
A. F. Smart	Albert A. Smith
C. T. Richardson	George Thorne
James Thorne	Thomas Skinner
E. M. Paul	A. Lamb
D. G. E. Alsop	S. A. Joseph
Thomas Holt	Henry T. Fox
W. E. Langley	W. D. Stewart
W. H. Mackenzie, jun.	J. S. Willis
G. Wigram Allen	Walter Bradley
James Cullen	R. Howe
William Farmer	G. R. Dibbs
Edw. Chapman	E. W. Cameron.
Alexander Stuart	

Town Hall, York-street,
Sydney, 6th September, 1873.

In pursuance with the terms of the above requisition, I hereby convene a MEETING of the Citizens of Sydney, to be holden at the Exchange on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of considering the question of the Extension of the Railway further into the City.

JAMES MERRIMAN, Mayor.

SCHOOL OF ARTS DEBATING CLUB.—Subject for discussion THIS (Monday) EVENING, "Should married women be allowed to hold separate property?"
H. W. TAYLOR, Hon. Sec.

SYDNEY ELECTORS.—Political MEETING, on State of the Colony, This Evening, 7, Masonic Hall.

NO. 33, DUKE OF EDINBURGH L. O. L.—Monthly MEETING, THIS (Monday) EVENING, in the Oddfellows' Hall, Darling-street, Balmain, at 7.30. The Deputy Grand Master will deliver an address.

NO. 2 SCHOMBERG Loyal Orange Lodge.—The usual Monthly MEETING of the above Lodge will take place THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
By order of the W.M. W. H. MATTHEWS, Sec.

TATTERSALL'S CLUB.
SETTLING NIGHT for A. J. C. Spring Meeting at the Club Rooms, THIS EVENING, September 8th. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock. A Meeting of the Committee will take place at 8 p.m. on TUESDAY EVENING, September 9th, called to determine wagers in dispute.
JAMES HERALD, Secretary.

MASONIC.—Leicester Marine Lodge, No. 266 I. C.—Monthly MEETING THIS EVENING, 7.30.

MASONIC.—Robert Burns Lodge, 867 E. C.—Regular Monthly MEETING TO-NIGHT. Ballot.

MASONIC.—Unity Lodge of Sydney, No. 1169 E. C.—Emergency MEETING, "in the Mark Lodge Room," THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Entrance in Clarence-street.

SEWN BOOTMAKERS' UNION.—A Special MEETING, at Swan with Two Necks, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Important business.
By order of President.

ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION OF N. S. WALES.—The usual Monthly MEETING will be held at the Society's Room, on THURSDAY next, at 8 o'clock.

51 L. O. L.—An Arch-purple MEETING will be held in the Oddfellows' Hall, Newtown, on THURSDAY EVENING next, at 7.30. Brethren of the Order are respectfully invited. By order of the W. M.

EXTENDED ORDER PROTESTANT ALLIANCE, No. 26.—Young Australia will meet at St. Michael's Schoolroom, Surry Hills, on TUESDAY, 9th September, at 8 p.m. Last night. Entrance fee, 5s.

27 ROYAL WILLIAM L. O. L. MEETS TO-NIGHT, Ebenezer Schoolroom, Riley-st., at 7.30.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

REEDY FLAT AND GILMORE GOLD SLUICING COMPANY, AT REEDY FLAT, UPPER ADELONG, NEW SOUTH WALES.
A General MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Star Hotel, Beechworth, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of September, 1873, at 2 o'clock p.m.

BUSINESS:
1. To constitute themselves into a Company, and adopt a title.
2. To adopt a Deed of Association.
3. To appoint a Board of Directors.
4. To appoint a Legal Manager.
5. To fix the Office of the Company.
6. To appoint a Mining Manager.
7. To fix Remuneration of Directors.
8. To appoint Auditors.
9. To transact General Business.

JNO. TURNER.
Camp-street, Beechworth,
30th August, 1873.

AUSTRAL CROSS GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General MEETING of Shareholders will be held THIS DAY, September 8th, 1873, at the Company's Office, 171, Pitt-street, Sydney, at 5 o'clock p.m., to take steps for winding-up the company.
By order of the Board,
HARDIE and GORMAN, Managers.

THE HERMANN GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that Meyers' Gold Mining Company having assented generally to the terms of amalgamation recently resolved on by this Company, a Special MEETING of the Shareholders in the Hermann Gold Mining Company (limited) will be held in MORT'S BUILDINGS, Pitt-street, THIS DAY (Monday), the EIGHTH of SEPTEMBER, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to pass the necessary resolutions to effect an amalgamation between the above Company and Meyers' Gold Mining Company, and with this view to increase the capital, alter the objects of the Company, to repeal and alter the necessary clauses of the Deed of Settlement, to arrange the distribution of the shares, and determine other matters which it is inconvenient to state in this notice, but a detailed statement of which is lodged in a separate form with the Manager, and is open for the inspection of the Shareholders, pursuant to clause 77 of the Deed of Settlement.

By order of the Board.
ROBERT S. CLARKE, Manager.
Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney.
8th September, 1873.

PROWSE AND WOODWARD'S AMALGAMATED GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
The Adjourned Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, 163, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, September 8, at 3 p.m.
By order of the Board.
MULHOLLAND and WOOD, Managers.

THE YOUNG AUSTRALIAN G. M. CO. (Limited), Trunkey.—A Special General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, 352, George-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., to consider the present prospects of the Company.
By order. HENRY C. MOIR, Manager.

CEMETERY HILL CREEK TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited).
A Special General MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company is hereby convened for TUESDAY, 9th September next, at 12 o'clock noon, to be held at the offices of the undersigned.
Business: To consider the present condition of the Company's affairs, with a view to winding up the same.
By order of the Board.
SAMUEL SYMONDS, Manager.
Greville's Rooms.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY.
I do myself the honour to intimate to you that it is my intention to offer myself as a Candidate for the office of DIRECTOR of the Board of Management, at the ensuing Annual Meeting of the Shareholders.
EDWARD LORD.
28th August, 1873.

GOLDEN TREASURE GOLD MINING CO. (Limited).—An Extraordinary MEETING of Shareholders will be held on TUESDAY EVENING next, September 9, at 7.30, at the Office of the Company, for the purpose of confirming or otherwise, the business transacted at previous meeting relative to alterations to deed of settlement. Every Shareholder is requested to be present.
By order of Board.
H. W. FOSTER, Manager.
Sydney, August 25, 1873.

WHEAL PROSPER GOLD-MINING COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General MEETING of Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at its Offices, 132, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 8th day of September, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of amending the Deed of Settlement by adding the following clause thereto, namely:—
"That no share shall be transferred in the books of the Company until the sum of money paid for the mine shall have been recouped from the profits, unless in the opinion of the Directors it shall be for the interest of the Company, or otherwise expedient, that the transfer shall take place."
Dated this 21st day of August, A.D. 1873.
By order of the Board.
ALFRED SANDEMAN, Manager.

INVERELL TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited).—The Adjourned Annual General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices, 132, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 8th September, at half-past 2 p.m.
ALFRED SANDEMAN, Manager.

LECTURES.

NEWTOWN BAPTIST CHURCH.—A LECTURE will be delivered by the Rev. ALLAN W. WEBB, in the Baptist Church, Newtown, on TUESDAY EVENING, September 9, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject: "The Huguenots." Tickets, 1s each. Proceeds to be devoted to the building fund.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

INTERCOLONIAL RIFLE MATCH.—Candidates for selection in the Australian Team are requested to send their names to Major RICHARDS.

6 BATTERY.—Battery PARADE, This Evening, at 8. Inner Domain. Undress, with carbines. H. Dean, Cap.

NO. 1 CO., S. B.—Members will PARADE for Guard of Honour on TUESDAY next, at 11 a.m., Hyde Park: full dress.
JNO. WELLS, Captain.

2 CO.—Special DRILL, TO-NIGHT, prior to Inspection, Hyde Park, 7.30. C. A. WILSON, Captain.

5 CO., V. R.—Intercolonial Practice, 4 o'clock; DRILL, Hyde Park, 7.30. A. O. MORIARTY, Captain.

7 COMPANY.—Skirmishing DRILL, THIS EVENING, Hyde Park, at 7.30. W. WILKINS, Captain.

SUBURBAN BATTALION.—No Parade for Non-Coms. TO-DAY. JAMES WILSON, Lieut. Adjt.

179, Pitt-st.—V. L. Orders and Certificates bought, sold, and advanced upon. E. W. Statham.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDER for SALE; open for a week. Rifleman, P. O., Woolloomooloo.

CALLS ON SHARES.

BAND OF HOPE GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
Shareholders are hereby informed that the Office of the Company is now at 267, George-street, and that outstanding Calls must be paid to the undersigned without delay.
THOMAS HILES, Manager.
Sydney, September 4, 1873.

HAWKINS HILL VIEW GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
Offices—163, Pitt-street, Sydney.
NOTICE.
At a meeting of Directors held at the offices of the Company, on Thursday, 4th September instant, a resolution was passed declaring the undermentioned shares to be absolutely forfeited, on account of nonpayment of calls overdue by virtue of clause 30 of the Deed of Settlement and other powers vested in the Board of Directors:—

Shares.	Name.	Registered Numbers.
100	Brown, Alexander Henry	501 to 600 inclusive
10	Ferbrache, Thomas	1356 to 1365 "
10	Foss, Christopher Vaughan	1426 to 1435 "
100	Fels, E. T.	1436 to 1535 "
100	Humphery, Frederick T.	1806 to 1905 "
50	Kavanagh, Lawrence	1966 to 2015 "
10	Kerr, Adam	2801 to 2810 "
20	M'Auley, Richard	2076 to 2095 "
50	Nightingale, Charles	2136 to 2185 "
10	Stewart, John	2486 to 2495 "
100	Todd, James	2496 to 2595 "
40	Wilson, Charles A.	2641 to 2680 "

Dated Sydney, 4th September, 1873.
ALFRED CHANDLER, Legal Manager.

SHOALHAVEN RIVER SLUICING COMPANY (Limited).
The Third CALL of threepence on each contributing share is now made, payable at the Office of the Company, 371, Pitt-street, on or before MONDAY, the 15th September instant.
WM. AYTON, Jun., Secretary.
5th September, 1873.

LOMBARD-STREET GOLD MINING COMPANY, Hill End.
The Tenth CALL of One Shilling per share on the Contributing Shares in this Company has been made by the Board, and is payable to the undersigned at the Company's Office, 163, Pitt-street, Sydney, on or before the 24th instant.
By order of the Board.
JOHN J. WOODS, Manager.

LITTLE DORRIT GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The Seventh CALL of 3d per share is now made, payable on or before the 16th instant, at the Office, 359, George-street, Sydney.
JOHN T. HOBBS, Manager.

A Report on the Mine, by Mr. G. W. Collings, M.E., can be seen at the Office of the Company.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Will of NEILS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, late of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, watchmaker, deceased.
Pursuant to the Trust Property Act of 1862, NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors and others having claims against the Estate of NEILS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, watchmaker, deceased, who died on the 29th day of March, 1872, and of whose Will Probate was granted on the tenth day of May, 1872, to JONS BLOMGREN, Elizabeth-street, Sydney aforesaid, in the colony aforesaid, watchmaker, the Executor therein named, are here required to send in full particulars of such claims to the said Jons Blomgren as such Executor as aforesaid, on or before the tenth day of October next, after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Neils Christian Andersen, deceased, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.
Dated this 3rd day of September, A.D. 1873.
JOHN DAWSON, Proctor for the said Executor, 136, Pitt-street, Sydney.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF H. WILSON and CO., Mudgee.
It is requested that all communications respecting this estate may, from this date, be forwarded to the undersigned.
SAMUEL SYMONDS, Accountant to the Trustees.
Greville's Rooms, September 6, 1873.

CAUTION to CLERGYMEN, not to Marry my Son, JAMES FARRELL, he being under age.
Mr. FARRELL.

NOTICE to the Tradespeople, Sydney, Parramatta, &c.—The undersigned is not responsible for any debts contracted by any person, unless by the written order of himself or Mrs. Williams.
(Signed) JOHN WILLIAMS, Metropolitan Hotel, Sydney.
September 6.

THE Vaccine Institution, top of King-st., is open daily at 3 o'clock (Wednesdays and Saturdays excepted), free.

HICKSON, CREIGHTON, and BEARD'S AMALGAMATED GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
A DIVIDEND of 1s per Share has been made payable at the Office of the Company, 267, George-street, Sydney, on and after MONDAY, the 15th instant.
The transfer books will be closed on the 10th instant, preparatory to payment of dividend.
By order of the Board.
THOMAS HILES, Manager.
Sydney, September 4, 1873.

MORT AND CO.
CIRCULAR QUAY, SYDNEY,
WOOL BROKERS,
LIVE STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,
SHEEP AND CATTLE SALESMEN.
LIBERAL ADVANCES on WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, LEATHER, TIN, and other MINERAL ORES, and any other Colonial Produce consigned to them for Sale in Sydney, or for Shipment to their agents, Messrs. W. MORT and CO., London.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the will of THOMAS FITZGERALD, late of Redfern, near Sydney, deceased.
PURSUANT to the Act 20th Vic., No. 12, intituled "An Act to amend the Law of Property and further to relieve Trustees,"—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Creditors of THOMAS FITZGERALD, late of Redfern, near Sydney, deceased, who died on the 28th day of June last past, and administration of whose estate was granted by the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its ecclesiastical jurisdiction, on the 18th day of July last past, to WILLIAM CYPRIAN CURTIS and ELIZA DRAKE, of Sydney, the executor and executrix of the said deceased, are required to send in particulars of their claims or demands to the said William Cyprian Curtis and Eliza Drake, or to their solicitor, Frederick Gannon, No. 229, Pitt-street, Sydney, on or before the first day of October next, at the expiration of which time the said executor and executrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard to the debts and claims only of which they shall then have had notice. And the said executor and executrix will not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim they shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.
Dated this fifth day of October, 1873.
FREDERICK GANNON, Solicitor for the said William Cyprian Curtis and Eliza Drake, 229, Pitt-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Estate, Goods, Chattels, Credits, and Effects of WILLIAM CARPENTER, late of Newcastle, in the colony of New South Wales, Miner, deceased, intestate.
NOTICE is hereby given, that after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication of this notice, application will be made to this Honourable Court, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that Letters of Administration of the estate, goods, chattels, credits, and effects of the abovenamed William Carpenter, deceased, intestate, may be granted to THOMAS CARPENTER, of Newcastle, aforesaid, the father of the said deceased.
Dated this sixth day of September, A.D. 1873.
WOOD READETT, Proctor for the Applicant, Newcastle, by STEPHEN and STEPHEN, his Agents, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

P. O. & CO. IN DIAMOND.
GOODS EX HADDON HALL, FROM LONDON.

We, the undersigned, having ascertained that some 50 PACKAGES (more or less) of manufactured goods, said to be shipped by Messrs. JACOB LYONS and SONS, of Wilson-street, Finsbury, London, to the consignment of Mr. JOSEPH RAPHAEL, of this city, and contained in cases bearing the ABOVE MARK, are now lying at the rooms of Mr. CHARLES TEAKLE, of Wynyard-street, auctioneer, and are advertised to be sold by him on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, hereby GIVE NOTICE, that such goods are not, and never were, the property either of our London or Sydney House, and that the MARK in question has been used wholly without our consent or AUTHORITY.
Dated this 5th day of September, 1873.
PRINCE, OGG, and CO.

P. O. & CO. IN A DIAMOND.
GOODS, ex HADDON HALL, from LONDON.

"JOSEPH RAPHAEL," or, as he is better known by his true name, JOSEPH GEORGE RAPHAEL, Merchant, of Sydney, thanks Messrs. PRINCE, OGG, and CO. for advertising his SHIPMENT of PACKAGES, marked P.O&Co in a diamond, and NOW LYING at the Rooms of Mr. CHARLES TEAKLE, Auctioneer, for the purpose of being SOLD by auction.
Mr. J. G. RAPHAEL trusts the public will not be MISLED by the STATEMENTS therein made, as the GOODS are PIECE-GOODS, and not MANUFACTURED, and are NOT to be sold on TUESDAY, 9th instant.
Messrs. Prince, Ogg, and Co. are quite right in stating that the MARK in question was used without their consent or authority. ALL MARKS not being registered trade marks are at the disposal of everybody, and as the public must be aware of this, I can only conceive that Messrs. Prince, Ogg, and Co. have published the MARK and SUPPOSED NAME of my constituents, and a WRONG DATE of day of SALE with the desire of injuring me and misleading intending purchasers, while they have refrained from using my WHOLE NAME, from some idea, no doubt, of ESCAPING the PENALTY due to such a PROCEEDING. I can offer them some consolation—they will never be called upon to PAY for my GOODS, as they are already PAID FOR, and I only wish that I was equally certain that the goods would fetch an increased price through any supposed ownership by them. Can they assure me of the same state of things on their part?
While the initials of other individuals may correspond with Prince, Ogg, and Co.'s name, I shall never feel myself called upon to use any other marks than those I choose, and as I think every one who reads their advertisement must detect the SINISTER MOTIVES evident in it, I am sure they will feel that I am entitled to a PUBLIC APOLOGY from Messrs. Prince, Ogg, and Co., for their attempt to injure me.
Knowing also that I am confined to my room they did not MISJUDGE the fact that I should be WOUNDED in MIND as well as POSSIBLY INJURED IN POCKET.
I desire to state also that I have NOT ADVERTISED the MARK on my CASES, and that it was used by the Shippers without any knowledge on my part.
I beg to inform the Public and intending Purchasers that THIS SALE WILL TAKE PLACE ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, 10th instant, will be conducted as all PREVIOUS SALES ON MY ACCOUNT by Mr. TEAKLE have hitherto been, namely WITHOUT RESERVE, EVERY PACKAGE BEING FOR POSITIVE SALE, as mentioned in THIS DAY'S Advertisement.
J. G. RAPHAEL, Merchant.
Elizabeth-street North, 6th September, 1873.

CAUTION to NIGHTMEN and others.—NOTICE is hereby given, that any person found Carting NIGHT SOIL or other offensive matter into this Borough will be PROSECUTED; and any person giving such information as shall lead to the conviction of such offender or offenders shall receive a reward of £2.
By order of the Council,
GEORGE B. GOUGH, Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, Randwick, 2nd September, 1873.

IF THE bay MARE left here by Dr. MORTON in April last is not claimed, and expenses paid for livery, &c., within seven days from this date, the same will be SOLD to defray expenses.
(Signed) HAWKES and WRIGHT,
The Stables, Bligh-street.

I HAVE this day admitted Mr. J. C. HEUSSLER as a Partner in the business carried on by me in Brisbane, as Wholesale Grocer and Colonial Produce Merchant, and the same will in future be conducted under the firm of UNMACK, HEUSSLER, and CO.
THEODORE UNMACK.
Brisbane, 1st September, 1873.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
OUR BUSINESS will be carried on as usual during the REBUILDING OF THE SOUTHERN PREMISES.
Entrances as before, No. 269, PITT-STREET, and 442, GEORGE-STREET, next Royal Hotel.
FARMER AND COMPANY,
VICTORIA HOUSE.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, on Friday night, 5th September, 11 DUCKS, from premises of C. SMITH, Gipps and Parker sts.

LOST, a Black and Tan TERRIER, uncropped, collar with name. Reward. Percy Raymond, Union Bank.

LOST, half £1 NOTE; reward at 230, Castlereagh-street.

LOST, a Newfoundland DOG. White spot on breast. A reward will be given at 297, Pitt-street.

LOST, on Saturday, in Wynyard-street, small ROLL OF PLANS. Please return to 155, Elizabeth-st.

LOST, on Tuesday, 2nd September, BAG, containing a side of leather and 2 pairs of uppers, between Bathurst-street and Pyrmont Bridge. Finder rewarded at 165, John-street, Pyrmont.

TAKEN by mistake from the Saddling Paddock, Randwick, a Brown great COAT, owned by Joseph Thompson, bookmaker. Please leave same at Oxford Hotel.

£2 REWARD.—LOST, by a poor widow woman, on Saturday evening, three £5 NOTES. The finder will receive the above reward by applying to Mrs. O'BRIEN, 155, Gloucester-street.

£2 REWARD.—LOST, on SATURDAY Evening, between Hepwood's, corner of Pitt-street, and Macquarie-place, a PURSE containing a sum of money. Any person returning it at 139, Cumberland-street, will receive the above reward.

PUBLICATIONS.

WITH THE SYDNEY MAIL of SATURDAY, 13th September, will be given
FULL DETAILS AND ILLUSTRATIONS of the
VISIT OF THE SHAH OF PERSIA IN ENGLAND.
The subjects of the Engravings are—
Her Majesty the Queen receiving the Shah at Windsor Castle.
The Ball at Guildhall.
The Royal Box at the Italian Opera House.
Saluting the Shah—The Victoria and Albert (Royal yacht) between the Indian Troop Ships, and passing H. M. S. Victory.
The Return from Spithead—The Parting Salute.
The Shah presenting a Sword to H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge.
The Shah's Bedroom in Buckingham Palace.
The Private Supper Room at Guildhall.
Character Sketches in Persia—The Shah's Subjects.
PRICE (including supplement), FOURPENCE.

TENDERS.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received on 16th for the erection of Additions to Occidental Hotel, Wynyard-square, as follows:—1st. The whole. 2nd. Masonry and Brickwork. 3rd. Finishing trades. Plans and specifications at my office, 181, Castlereagh-street.
W. BOLES, Architect.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received on TUESDAY, the 16th of September, for the erection of a
Synagogue
Schoolhouse, and
Beadle's Residence,
in Elizabeth-street, south side of Oddfellows' Hall.
Contractors must tender as follows:—
1st. Excavators', masons', and bricklayers'.
2nd. Carpenters', joiners', and finishing trades.
3rd. The whole in one sum.
Plans and specifications may be seen, and all particulars obtained, at the office of
Mr. THOMAS ROWE, Architect,
Vickery's-chambers, Pitt-street.

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.—TENDERS are invited for the Purchase of the STOCK-IN-TRADE and GOODWILL of the Business carried on by the late D. H. MAITLAND, Rockhampton, as Chemist and Druggist.
Tenders will be received by the Executors up to October 1st. Further particulars can be obtained by applying to either of the Executors, viz.,
JAMES STEWART, Rockhampton; or
FREDERICK W. ELLIOTT, Pitt-street, Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.
TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to FRIDAY, 12th instant, for the supply of one hundred and fifty loads of Black Loam, delivered at Randwick Racecourse, at per load.
T. S. CLIBBORN, Secretary A. J. C.
172, Castlereagh-street, 2nd September, 1873.

BLUE METAL.—The Commissioners of the South Head Roads invite TENDERS for the supply to them of 1000 tons first-class Blue Metal. Particulars can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
G. PHILLIPS, Secretary,
464, George-street, Sydney.

TENDERS received up till 4 o'clock, p.m., on MONDAY, for putting in SHOP FRONT for Mr. T. C. Hinchcliffe, No. 123, South Head Road, where plans and specifications can be seen.

BOROUGH OF WATERLOO.
TENDERS for forming, ballasting, and blinding Elizabeth-street, from Wellington-street to the Botany Road (about 43 chains in length), and for the erection of two bridges in same street, will be received up to 7 o'clock p.m. on MONDAY, 22nd September. Plans and specifications may be seen, and all information obtained from Mr. MILLER, Overseer of Works.
T. M. SLATTERY, Council Clerk.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—TENDERS will be received up to the 10th September, for the purchase of the RIGHT TO SELL REFRESHMENTS on the Paddington Range during the Association Matches. The sale of fruit only allowed on the ground. Tenders to be addressed to the Hon. Secretaries.
F. C. BREWER, } Hon.
JOHN COOPER, } Secretaries.

NAVVIES and EXCAVATORS.—TENDERS required on or before 10th September next, to excavate and remove to embankment about 20,000 cubic yards of swamp land at the Palace Wool-washing Establishment, Botany. Apply to B. SOLOMON, Blackwall Stores, Circular Quay.

THE MUDGEE GOLD MINING AND SLUICING COMPANY (Limited), Cleaver's Hill.
The Directors invite TENDERS for LEASING the above valuable Claim, situate on the bank of the Cudgegong River, 13 miles from Mudgee, together with the complete Mining Plant upon the land, including 8-horse power Steam-engine, Double-action Pump, Fluming, Ripples, and every appliance for sluicing.
The land consists of the celebrated Cleaver's Hill, known to be highly auriferous, being 40 acres of freehold land, and 5 acres leased from the Government.
To a party of practical sluicers this presents a valuable opportunity for making a fortune.
Further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.
W. J. HENNINGHAM, Legal Manager, Mudgee.
August 30, 1873.

BOROUGH OF PADDINGTON.—TENDERS will be received, until 7 p.m. on TUESDAY, 9th instant, for KERBING and GUTTERING. Specifications at the Council Chambers.
By order of the Mayor.
JESSE COWLEY.
6th September, 1873.

TENDERS will be received for a Medical Attendant; also, a Chemist, for a Branch of Hibernian Society, up to 18th instant.
A. J. MATTHEWS, No. 12, Upper Fort-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited, until the 19th instant, for the erection of two Houses in Cleveland-street. For plan and specification apply to E. D. DYSON, 11, Cleveland-street, Darlington.

TO PLASTERERS.—Wanted TENDERS for Labour only, for 4-roomed house in Mary-street. Apply 46.

TENDERS for the Two COTTAGES in Point-street, Balmain, to be sent into my office THIS DAY before 5 o'clock. AMBROSE THORNLEY, Jun., Architect, Catherine-street, Glebe.

TENDERS for the VILLA at Marrickville to be sent into my office THIS DAY, before 5 o'clock. AMBROSE THORNLEY, Jun., Architect, Catherine-street, Glebe.

TENDERS required for the Erection of Three COTTAGES in Mount Vernon-street, Glebe. Plans and specifications to be seen at the office of AMBROSE THORNLEY, Jun., Architect, Catherine-street, Glebe.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

COWAN and COMPANY, Paper Makers and Wholesale Stationers, 12, Barrack-street, Sydney.

MURRAY, DUNLOP and CO., Paper Makers and Wholesale Manufacturing Stationers, Bank-court, King-street, Sydney.
COLONIAL-MADE
Brown, Grey, and Grey Paper Bags of superior quality. Terms more favourable than imported Papers.

NEW EDITION.—Just published, the STAMP DUTIES ACT, CUSTOMS DUTIES, and WHARFAGE RATES, with latest information. Price 1s.
JOHN SANDS, 392, George-street.

LEDGERS, JOURNALS, CASH BOOKS, and every DESCRIPTION of CHEAP ACCOUNT BOOKS.
W. H. ROYALL,
(late W. A. Cooke), Stationer, 579, George-street.

PUT THOU THY TRUST IN GOD,
In duty's path go on;
Walk in His strength with faith and hope,
So shall thy work be done.

Commit thy ways to Him,
Thy works into His hands:
And rest on his unchanging word,
Who heaven and earth commands.

Though years on years roll on,
His covenant shall endure;
Though clouds and darkness hide His path,
His promised grace is sure.

Through waves and clouds and storms,
His power will clear thy way;
Wait thou His time, the darkest night
Shall end in brightest day.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

SATURDAY.

SURRENDER.—John Morgan, of Waterview, Grafton, miner. Liabilities, £123 15s. 4d. Assets, £6 5s. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Monday, September 8, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: James Harresky, special, for examination of the insolvent.

Monday, September 8, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: John Palmer Leeder, third meeting, at Young.

Wednesday, September 10, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: John Binny, adjourned special, for proof of debts; William Hurst (trading as William Hurst and Co.), third meeting; John Rayden Single, special, for proof of debts.

Wednesday, September 10, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: John Muir, first meeting, at Carcoar.

Thursday, September 11, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Thomas Wise, first and only meeting, at Armidale; Alexander Roeby Smith, first and only meeting, at Armidale; Henry Edward Stokes, second meeting, at Newcastle.

Friday, September 12, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: John Patrick Cuffe, first and only meeting; Edmund Ireland, first and only meeting; Robert Goodsell, first and only meeting; Richard Northen, first and only meeting; the New South Wales Distillery Company (Limited), second meeting.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, September 9, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: James Craig, George Underwood Grimes, James Joseph M'Menemy, Mountford Clarkson, Joseph Rose, Montagu Murray, Robert Fleming, adjourned from the 26th August last; Donald Fleming, adjourned from the 26th August last.

Tuesday, September 16, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner; John Binny, adjourned certificate from the 15th of April last; Joseph Mitchell, Edward Gray, Henry James Holland (of the firm of Holland and May), Henry Gratton, adjourned certificate from the 19th August last; David M'Cluer, adjourned certificate from the 26th August last; Charles Cobb Wildash, adjourned certificate from the 26th August last; Samuel Cowan, adjourned certificate from the 2nd instant.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, September 11, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Accounts current and plans of distribution for confirmation in the undermentioned estates:—1. Estate of Samuel George Seeler, a first plan, dividend 3s 8-9d in the £. 2. Estate of George Charles Simpson, a first plan, dividend 9s 7-16d in the £ on concurrent proofs, and one preferent proof in full. 3. Estate of James Sharp, a second plan, dividend 4 5-12 in the £. 4. Estate of Amelia Montage Stephen, a first plan, dividend 7s 9¼d per £ on concurrent proofs, and payment in full of preferent debts. 5. Estate of Thomas Roberts, a third plan, dividend 1s 3d per lb. Re Australian Paper Co., and 11 Vic. No. 19, consideration of matter under order of Supreme Court of 8th September, 1871. Re Joseph West, tertius, consideration of costs. Re Joseph Browne, for ratification or otherwise of directions of creditors. Estates 6 months in arrear, official assignees to be heard thereon.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE Messrs. Cunninghame, Smart, Charlton, Fielder, and Meares.

Seven persons were fined 20s. each for drunkenness, and one was fined 40s. for being drunk and disorderly.

Daniel Barton, and Mary Ann Burke, and Mary Macnamara were put up and convicted together of riotous behaviour, and were sentenced to be imprisoned seven days.

Maria Montgomery and Rosanna Payne were brought before the Court by constable Fairley, who deposed that about a quarter-past 9 o'clock last evening he saw them in Hay-street, and locked them up; he charged them with having no lawful visible means of support. To be imprisoned six months.

Catherine Ward was found by constable Fairley in Elizabeth-street, about 10 o'clock last night; she was drunk and he charged her with having no lawful visible means of support. To be imprisoned six months.

Hannah Burt, charged by Emma Grant with having assaulted her, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 60s., or to be imprisoned two months.

Four prisoners were remanded.

THE ROSTER.—Monday, 8th September: Messrs. Murphy, Meyer, Spence, Hunt, and Vickery. Tuesday, 9: Messrs. Evans, Kippax, and Charlton. Wednesday, 10: Messrs. Love, Curran, Chapman, and Solomon. Thursday, 11: Messrs. Birrell, Smithers, Thompson, Penfold, Wynne, and Lester. Friday, 12, Messrs. Oatley, Palmer, and S. Goold. Saturday, 13; Messrs. Cunninghame and Smart.

WATER POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. Aaron.

Four persons were fined for being drunk.

Charles Ellis, in addition to being fined for drunkenness, was ordered to pay a penalty of 20s., for assaulting the apprehending constable.

Patrick Power was fined 5s. for indecent behaviour.

Thomas Lloyd, a deserter from the ship Cordillera, and Abdul Samat, a deserter from the Corinne, were discharged, as the vessels had left the port.

THE ROSTER.—Monday, September 8: Messrs. C. Lester, J. Williams, J. J. Curran. Tuesday: Messrs. S. Goold, T. Loxton, R. A. Hunt. Wednesday: Messrs. T. Spence, M. F. Josephson, S. S. Goold, R. P. Richardson. Thursday: Messrs. J. Oatley, J. Frazer, M. Charlton, J. Evans, J. Solomon. Friday: Messrs. T. Loxton, T. Hale, J. Stewart. Saturday: Messrs. T. C. Breillat, H. H. Voss.

THE SOUTHERN COAST.

KIAMA TO WOLLONGONG.

FROM Kiama, two roads branch off in the direction of Wollongong. One keeps close to the sea for seven miles, until it reaches Shellharbour,—as snug a little village as any on the coast. Then a turn has to be taken to the left, inland, in order that a sweep may be made around the head of that magnificent sheet of water—the Illawarra Lake. The other road—the one by which the daily mail travels, is more circuitous—passing first to the west, through Jamberoo, then turning south, its course lies through Albion Park (where the Shellharbour Road joins), Dapto, Charcoal, and several other postal stations,—making the distance between Kiama and Wollongong little short of thirty miles. The way may be considered in fair order for traffic right through, with the exception of one patch of flat land close to the Park, which, in wet seasons, is a terror to the mail-driver, and a serious inconvenience to passengers. At this portion of the coast, the ranges recede from the shore, forming a segment of a circle, and leave a fine level agricultural country around for miles inland from the Lake.

Starting from Kiama, and taking the Shellharbour Road two miles from the town, Captain Charles's homestead is passed on the left. A hill is then descended to the Minnamurra River, and, after travelling by its right bank one mile, it is crossed by a cheap but excellent bridge. Four miles on, the village of Shellharbour is reached. A road to the right leads through the business places down to a fine snug little harbour, where small sailing crafts and, at times, steamers call in and do a very fair trade. Many of the buildings in this village are of stone—fine, substantial, plain structures. From the number the Public school might be picked out as the most praiseworthy, both as regards its style of architecture and site. A neat well-kept garden fronts the schoolhouse and teacher's residence. At the back is the playground—spacious, and well kept. Mr. Richard Hall is the master; there are 92 children on the roll—the average attendance is 70. There are four churches—Church of England, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan—all very fair edifices. The village is incorporated (as the appearance of its roads indicates); and for municipal meetings there is a fine stone structure. The Council Hall occupies a central position.

Shellharbour is really a well sheltered little haven with a substantial wharf running out from its southern side, where vessels have every facility for discharging—among which are a crane, tramroad, and sheds. On the north this little bay is protected by a rocky island, and on the south by a line of breakers. Vessels (ketches and schooners) have ere this securely rode out the heaviest gales known on the coast within this little port. Only one trifling obstacle prevents or bars its trade. Close to the north island or arm is the passage by which the crafts enter and leave. Across it a bar is formed by a few loose rocks. They have the effect of shallowing the entrance, making it impracticable for vessels of over seven feet draught at low tide. These boulders only extend over a few yards. Around them there is fully eight to twelve feet of water at low ebb, and inside any coasting steamer of moderate size could find accommodation, the harbour having a dozen feet of water even at its shallowest part. The inhabitants have made an effort by petitioning the Government for a small sum to carry out the needed improvement. If this be granted a great boon will be conferred on the residents, for a steamer to trade weekly is at present under contract, the obstacle referred to alone prevents her regularly calling.

The district at the back of the harbour is a capital one for dairying, having a suitable soil for the growth of artificial grasses, and the lands high and low are all made available for pasturage. It is pleasing to notice the attention paid at this part of Kiama to the improvement of horse stock; such action was sadly needed, for of late years a tendency to weediness might be chronicled. Mr. Coughran, four years back, became possessed of Mr. Thompson's chesnut horse Cossack, by Sir Hercules—Topsy by Marquis; the horse looks blooming, and on many of the farms around his colts and fillies may be seen. They are fine, well-grown, shapely animals, suitable for the road or the racecourse. Many of them as two-year-olds have performed well on the latter.

Mr. Fanaher's Trump Card has also been in the district since his retirement from the turf. With two such blood sires Kiama ought soon to make a good shew in the horse trade.

Albion Park is situated on a flat five miles west from Shellharbour. The farms around are held in high estimation, the soil being considered the best in the Illawarra district. Unfortunately some of the best of its meadows suffered lately from the effects of a flood which covered many a good patch several feet deep in sand.

From this point right through into Wollongong the journey is a most enjoyable one, and is over a good road, surrounded by most delightful scenery. Lake Illawarra passed on the right, is ten miles long and five wide. Many of the Illawarra residents consider that this fine sheet of water could, by some outlay, be converted into a capital port. The channel by which it communicates with the sea is narrow, and dotted by three islands. Through it Messrs. Flinders and Bass made their escape from the natives in 1796. The Lake is a favourite spot with pleasure seekers. Some excellent fishing and fowling can be obtained on its waters, and around its shores many a good schnapper has been landed from its depths, and in seasons oysters are plentiful enough.

Dapto appears rather wide-spread and straggling, but is still a most important place. No portion of the Illawarra district looks to better advantage. The stores, hotel, and other business places have an air of respectability about them likely to impress a visitor favourably. The farms, which stretch over a splendid country for miles from the mountain's foot to the sea are of a superior class. Many of them display large cultivated patches, denoting plainly that the Dapto farmers do something more than dairy on such valuable soil.

Too much praise cannot be awarded the people of Illawarra for the spirit evinced by them in availing themselves of the provisions of the Municipalities Act of 1858. The good results are apparent even to the most obtuse observer. A traveller cannot fail to note how vastly superior the Illawarra coast roads are to those met with inland and lower down on our seaboard. There is a spirit of independence manifested in incorporated districts that tends to promote their prosperity. Political influence can be set aside when local management is to the fore, and in a financial sense the benefits are incalculable.

Before reaching Wollongong and five miles from it, at American Creek (Mount Kembla), a local industry of great importance may be inspected. There, at the Pioneer Kerosene Works, about 40 men are employed extracting an oil of excellent quality from shale obtained at the mountain's side. The coal used for heating the 23 retorts is also close at hand, a seam of 17 feet being on the property. For refining three stills are used; a steam engine is also on the works. About 2000 gallons of oil were forwarded weekly to Sydney in the year 1872. Of kerosene shale 3000 tons were used, and 1000 tons of coal. There is a probability of converting the refuse from the stills into an excellent manure. In years to come great benefit may accrue to agriculturists by its use. Having now progressed so far towards Wollongong, without entering into a description of the town and coal mines, which will form a subject for another paper, a few jottings anent its mineral wealth, formation, &c., may be interesting.

The geological formation of the district is carboniferous sandstone on a trappean base, containing seams of coal, some of which are 6, 4, and 17 feet respectively, and others varying from 6 inches to 3 feet in thickness. The upper, or 6-feet seam, is at Mount Keira, 600 feet above sea level, and dipping to the north, comes to the sea level at the coal cliff about eighteen miles northward. These seams, rising to the south of Mount Keira, underlie Mount Kembla, extending through the Illawarra range, beyond Saddleback Mountain, near Kiama, a distance of about thirty miles. The 4-feet seam is 60 feet below the top seam, and the 17-feet seam 40 feet below the former. There are seams of fire-clay of 6 and 8 feet thick respectively—a 30-inch seam of silicious ironstone (easily reduced), containing by analysis 54 per cent. of oxide of iron—a band of clay iron ore, 40 feet thick, above the coal seams—A seam of kerosene shale 20 to 26 inches thick at American Creek, Mount Kembla, about 60 feet below the 17 feet coal seam—a seam of calcite about two feet thick, near Avondale and Mount Alma. The principal timber-producing trees indigenous to the district are the gums, red, blue, and white, box, woolly butt, black butt, ironbark, and turpentine, the two last-mentioned are most valuable. Cedar of fine quality at one time abounded in the district, but the trade demand has been so great for it that few trees at the present time stand in any of the forests. A specimen of Illawarra ironbark forwarded to the London International Exhibition of 1862 was found next to Demerara wood to be the strongest of any sent to the Exhibition.

LOCAL PARTICULARS OF THE TRANSIT OF VENUS IN 1874.

THE following paper on the above interesting subject was read by Mr. H. C. Russell, the Government Astronomer, at the monthly meeting of the Royal Society, on Wednesday evening.

It is not my intention in the following paper to enter at all into the general question of the Transit of Venus; so much has been written on this subject both in regard to the method of observing it and the best stations, that it would seem nothing of further interest can be said. But I propose to give such an account of the methods of observing and the best stations in the colony as will enable us to make the best use of the circumstances in which we are placed. A few preliminary considerations will, however, enable us to apprehend more easily the methods of observation which are possible, and the difficulties which present themselves to the observer. The Transit will occur on the 9th December, 1874, and the first contact will take place at 11h. 52m. a.m. Sydney mean time. The sun will then be in the zenith of the place whose longitude is 151·36 E., and 22·57 S. latitude, or near Rockhampton, in Queensland. If we could at that time be at Rockhampton, and, turning to the North, look up at the sun, we should not see Venus on the sun's limb, for the planet would then be a little to the right, or north-east, of our line of sight to us, of course, invisible, owing to the superior brilliance of the sun, but if we could at that same moment move to the north-east, and take our station at the point of first contact, we should see Venus just beginning to encroach on the sun's limb. Our point of observation at that time would be on the mail steamer route from San Francisco to Honolulu, and about one-third of the distance from the former city.

If from this point as centre a series of circles are described, increasing the radius each time, they would indicate, at least so far as they were on that part of the earth from which the sun was visible, a section of Venus's shadow cone, or all that part of the earth from which Venus in transit would be visible; and the time which this shadow cone will take to include the whole earth is twenty-one minutes, or from the time that Venus is first visible on the earth's surface until it will be visible all over the earth, will be 21 minutes, the last point on the earth to see the first contact from will be a place near Prince Edward's Island. Unfortunately, both first and last contact points are on the ocean, and have no convenient places near them for observation. At the time of ingress, or first contact, the transit will be visible from the whole hemisphere of the earth, of which Rockhampton is the centre; and, excepting Australia, and on the north-west, where it includes India, China, and part of Russia, it is nearly all water, hence the difficulty of finding stations to fulfil the required conditions. But at the end of the transit the earth will have moved in its diurnal rotation, so that to all the stations on the east and north-east, which were well situated to observe the ingress, the sun will have set, and to all those on the west he will have risen higher. Many new places will have come within view of the phenomena, and the centre of the hemisphere of the earth from which it will be visible will be no longer Rockhampton, but a point situated 88·46 East of Greenwich and 23· South latitude, or not far from Amsterdam Island. This hemisphere includes more than half of Africa, the south-east corner of the Mediterranean, part of the Black Sea, nearly the whole of Russia and Japan, and all the countries to the south of them. Australia and New Zealand are included in its south-east side, and the Southern Continent on the south. At a point not far from South Victoria Land the egress will be first seen, and at a place near Orsk, in Russia, it will be last seen.

At the ingress Australia is not well situated for observation; but at egress, New Zealand and South-east Australia are very favourably situated for observation. It thus appears that Europe and the whole of America will see nothing of the transit, and it will be for those who are favourably situated to make the most of their opportunities for observing phenomena so simple but of such vast importance to science.

There are some facts in reference to the phenomena which will repay a few moments' consideration, and it will greatly simplify the matter if we for the time neglect the earth's motion, and assume that we are on a fixed earth watching the passage of Venus across the sun's disc. In diagram 6 we take F to represent the earth, V Venus, and the large circle S the Sun, and the arrow to indicate the direction in which Venus will appear to move, viz., from E. to west.

If two observers are placed at A and B, they will each see Venus like a black spot crossing the sun's disc; but A will of course see it in the line A Va moving in the direction O—N, and B will see it in the line B Vb moving in the line and direction M G, and if Venus would only trace the lines on the sun as definite as these we have on paper all difficulty would be over, we could at our leisure make all the measures which would be required, and thus determine the angular distance between the lines O N, and M G which is all that we require to know in order to find the sun's distance.

This is known as the direct method, and will be one of those used at the coming transit. But since the actual amount of displacement of Venus is very small, all the measures must be made with a faultless micrometer, and each observation really involves two measures which should be made simultaneously, viz., the distance of Venus from the nearest part of the sun's edge, and its angular distance from a meridian or north and south line, on the sun. Both measures require extreme accuracy, and present serious difficulties in actual operation. First, the necessity to make two measures at the same instant, for since Venus is moving in two directions, or at least appearing to do so, any difference of time in the measures would destroy their value. Another great difficulty is the ill defined edge of the sun, which is constantly varying from atmospheric causes, and is never sharply defined in any part, but liable to distortion, or apparent enlargement from various causes.

It is possible, I think, that this difficulty might be overcome by a micrometer made for the purpose, so that a pair of cross wires being made to bisect the sun limb in one part might be made to follow it all round, and so by finding the average edge, measure from the centre just as the solar photos are put on the plate of the microscope and their average edge determined. But, of course, such a method would require perfect clock work.

It will be observed that the direct method assumes an exact knowledge of the dimensions of the earth, and the power of finding exact positions, both of latitude and longitude so as to make allowance for difference of time in the observation. Now a century since the exact determination of longitude was not possible, for the lunar theory was an unsolved problem, and the lunar tables little better than guesses, upon which it was useless to base any attempt to find accurate longitudes; and it was well known that if astronomers had to depend upon that method, there was little chance of a satisfactory result. Hence the illustrious Halley was led to look for some other method, and devised a way out of the difficulty. He saw that the relative lengths of the paths of Venus, as observed from two stations, would give data by which to measure the distance between ON and MG, or the amount of displacement, without any need of determining accurately the true positions of the observers. All that was requisite was to choose stations so that the difference might be as great as possible, and provide the observers with the means of measuring the time of transit as accurately as possible.

These conditions were easily fulfilled, but still observers went to their work unprepared for the serious and perplexing difficulty they had to meet. No sooner had the transit commenced and the planet encroached more than half its diameter on the sun, than it was found that its figure became distorted on the side next the sun's limb, taking the form first of the letter D, or a dome, then that of a circle with a piece stretched out on one side; then, as the ingress went on, becoming like a pear, and finally becoming suddenly round, but some distance within the sun's edge. Now at what time during these phenomena did ingress take place? No one can answer the question, and a very serious uncertainty amounting to fifteen or twenty seconds existed in many of the observations; fortunately the observers recorded what they did see very carefully, and a century afterwards all the difficulty was cleared up by Mr. Stone, who was able, by interpreting the observers' notes, to ascertain when the ingress took place, at least for all the principal places, and he thus cleared up a difficulty which had long been a sore puzzle to astronomers. All the complete observations were found to agree within small quantities, which were not greater than probable errors of observation.

Of course, in the coming transit, with the experience of the past before us, it is hoped that observations made for Halley's method will be much more successful and accurate than those of 1769. One of the essential conditions, however, of Halley's method, viz., that the observer should see both beginning and end of transit, necessarily limits the possible stations for its application. The uncertainty of the weather is also introduced, by which ingress or egress may be lost, and it becomes necessary to spread the stations over as wide a space as possible, to lessen the chances of cloudy and bad weather.

Still another method of solving the question of the sun's distance by means of a transit of Venus was proposed by the astronomer Delisle. It only requires the observer to see one phase, either ingress or egress, and his observations are at once of value. The principle upon which this method is based is simply this—that if two observers are so situated as to see the ingress or egress of Venus at different times, the difference of time represents a certain space over which Venus has moved. By reference to figure 7 it will be seen that A and B see Venus leave the sun one after the other—that B looking in the direction B G sees it leaving when it crosses that line, and that A looking in the direction A N sees it leaving same time after B. Now it is evident that Venus moved from the line B G to A N in the interval, and if A and B pick their station, they may both see Venus leave the sun at the same point, and therefore the lines B G and A N will meet at the sun and form a triangle of which we have a known base, A B, and the relation between the distances, Sun to Venus and Venus to Earth. Hence we find the linear distance over which Venus moved in the interval. And since we know the time in which the given space was moved, we find the whole length of orbit, and hence its radius, and by proportion the earth's distance.

And, lastly, we have the photographic method, which is really a modification of the first or direct method. Similar stations are required for both; but it is thought that as the photographic offers the best means of obtaining a great number of pictures in which the image of the whole sun with Venus on it will be taken, and the time at which each is photographed recorded instantaneously, that the results thus obtained will be better than those obtained by the micrometer, because the position of Venus is recorded instantly in such a way that the two measures required can be made at leisure, and the whole, or average of the whole, edge of the sun used so as to do away with uncertainties depending upon distortion affecting the whole or part of it. Some even go so far as to expect from this method the best results, and there can be no doubt that if the instrumental difficulties can be overcome, it is the best form of the direct method, and has the great advantage of doing away with all personality or uncertaintly depending upon peculiarities of the observer. Very great care, however, will be requisite in the preparation and management of the instrument and the photographic manipulation, and although the results will be free from peculiarities of the observer, they will be affected with instrumental peculiarities, of which distortion is perhaps the most troublesome; by this is meant a defect depending upon the form of the lenses used, which will make the images of equal portions of the sun occupying unequal portions of the photograph, according to the part of the field of the telescope, which is occupied; in other words a given angular space on the sun will occupy a different space on the photograph if it is at the centre of the field to what it will if near the edge of it. So that, if when one picture is taken the centre of the sun occupies the centre of the field, and when another is taken it occupies another place, the two pictures will not be strictly comparable unless the actual amount of distortion of every part of the field is known and allowed for. But another great difficulty is to ensure that the exact angle of position of Venus on the sun may be determined, for this purpose some *fixed* object in the telescope must be photographed by its shadow with every picture taken; and lastly we notice the difficulty of exposing with sufficient rapidity and uniformity the whole disc of the sun to the photographic plate, for if one part of the sun be exposed longer than another it will extend the sun's edge in that direction, and of course vitiate the result. No thoroughly satisfactory method of doing this has yet been published, and the first plan used seems to be the best. It is that which places a flashing shutter in that point of the telescope where the rays cross, and where of course the least amount of motion makes the exposure. But I must defer the consideration of these points till afterwards.

We have thus rapidly pointed out what is to be observed, and the methods of doing it, and we come now to the consideration of those points which are of local interest. And we notice that Australia is not well situated for observing the commencement of the transit; for since the question is one of parallax, those who are best situated for observing it are those who are nearest to the edge of the illuminated hemisphere of the earth, or whose positions, as seen from the sun, are as far from the centre as possible. Now, as I have pointed out, one part of Australia as seen from the sun will occupy the centre of the earth, and is therefore not well suited for observation; but towards the end, circumstances will have changed, and Australia will have moved so that the south-east part of it will occupy a good position for observing egress. In some respects I think it will be the best; for although we shall not be so well situated in regard to the actual amount of displacement or parallax as New Zealand, we shall have nearly as much, and a far better prospect of getting good observations, both on account of the greater altitude of the sun and the probable state of the weather, for I find that a great deal of rain falls at the meteorological stations of New Zealand in December, and the weather seems very uncertain.

For observing the end of the transit then according to Delisle's method, which has been strongly recommended by the Astronomer Royal, we are well situated for observing the accelerated egress, and for Halley's and the direct, or photographic method, all parts of Australia are available, and it is my intention to make the observations at each station serve for each of the three methods, by observing the ingress and egress, and filling up the time by taking as many photographs as possible. I communicated this intention to the Astronomer Royal, and have received a letter from him in which he says:—

"No better arrangement for observing the transit of Venus can be made than that which you propose, namely, to observe by eye at the telescope, the completed ingress and the beginning of egress (which I fully expect to be the most accurate observation of all, noting carefully the two phenomena, of when Venus *seems* to be just wholly on, and when Venus *is* wholly on as shown by the breaking of the ligament) and to fill up the time by taking photographs." The stations which are now provided for are Sydney, Eden, and Blue Mountains—Sydney, because we have greater facility for observation than is possible at a temporary station; Eden, because it is near the best point of Australia, and within telegraphic reach for determining its position; and Blue Mountains as a stand-by, in case the two coast districts are cloudy, and because I find, from recent experiments, that the additional altitude adds much to the probability of good observations. I have asked for money for a fourth station, which, if granted, will provide for one probably on the dry plains about Urana, where there seems to be a singularly clear atmosphere.

Of other stations to be occupied in Australia I at present only know of Melbourne, Adelaide, and Brisbane. But it is probable that Victoria will have two other stations, though this is not yet decided. I have no doubt also that Mr. Tebbutt will observe at Windsor; so that the best part of Australia will have such a number of stations as will give us a fair chance of blue sky somewhere. Now, if a line be supposed to be drawn through Sydney, Mundooran and Palmerston in Northern Australia, all places on that line will see first contact at the same time as Sydney, viz., 12.4 p.m. December 9th. All points to the East of this line will see it earlier, and all points to the West of it will see it later. If a line be drawn through Brisbane, parallel to the line described, it will indicate all places at which first contact will be one minute earlier than Sydney. A similar line through Melbourne will indicate places one minute later than Sydney.

The point on the sun's disc where Venus will first be seen is situated 49 degrees from the North point of the sun towards the East, or on the lower right hand side as we look at the sun, halfway between the lowest (North) point of the sun, and the East side. If an inverting (astronomical) telescope is used, it will be 49 degrees from the upper limb towards the west or following side.

We now come to the particulars of observations; and first as to the instruments. I will describe as briefly as possible some of the principal forms. The great majority of the telescopes which are to be used have an aperture of from 4 to 5 inches (or stopped down to that), and it is decided that a magnifying power of 150 will be best for general purposes. The telescopes to be used for photographic work are for the most part of the same size, but the longer the focal length and the larger the object-glass for this purpose, the better. They all, with the exception of the American form, to be described presently, will be provided with a combination of lenses inserted in the position of the ordinary eye-piece, which will enlarge the picture of the sun to about 4 inches. The enlarging combination may be either an ordinary low-power hugenian eyepiece, a short-focus camera combination, or one made by fixing the object glasses of a binocular with their convex sides together, as indicated in figure 8 L. The latter form I have found very satisfactory. A camera box will also be attached firmly to each of the telescopes holding the plate at P. figure 8 at S where the rays cross the flashing shutter is to be inserted.

The American form of photo telescope is totally different, it consists of an object glass of about 5 inches diameter and 40 feet focus, corrected only for photographic or actinic rays. It is to be mounted with its tube horizontal and true north and south, but the object glass and camera are to be supported on brick or stone pillars. In front of the object glass and driven by clockwork is a plane mirror arranged so as to throw the image of the sun steadily into the long telescope. Similar means are provided for taking the photos, but of course the enlarging lens is not required, and the shutter used in the other form of telescope is not suitable, and is to be altered, but how is not yet decided.

For all forms except the last it is essential for good work that the telescopes should be mounted on good firm equatorial stands adjusted to meridian elevation of the pole, and driven by clockwork (I have devised a very simple clock for this purpose, which I cannot now describe, but which I shall be happy to show to any one interested).

For making observations of the time of ingress and egress the instruments first described are sufficient. But for either application of the direct method, other things are essential beside a satisfactory equatorial telescope and movement. A small error in the adjustment of the polar axis, though of no consequence for observing ingress or egress, is fatal to the value of micrometer or photographic results. And first, the micrometer which must, in addition to the means of measuring distances to a fraction of a second, have the means of reading angles of position to within 10 seconds, it is very desirable, also, that the field should take in whole diameter of the sun, and the measures be made alternately to the nearest north and south points of the limb of the sun, the sum of every pair of observations should then be equal to the diameter of the sun, which will afford a good test of their accuracy. Morover the measures require to be made as nearly as possible in the same part of the field, or have the part specified with each observation and the value of the micrometer determined for all parts of it.

The best method of finding the zero of position is by allowing a star, near the Equator, run along it, and repeat the observation a number of times, reading the position circle every time. A small well-defined sun spot or the edge of the sun may be used, but the result requires a correction for the sun's change in declination. As Venus is in effect moving in two directions, it will be necessary to make the measure of distance and angle simultaneous, or an error will be introduced.

The micrometer may be made of great use in observing ingress or egress by assisting the judgment as to the time of apparent ingress or egress in the following way:—As soon as Venus is bisected at ingress, set the micrometer lines to the diameter of Venus, as it appears on the sun's limb, then turn it so that one line becomes a tangent to the limb at the point where the planet enters, and as soon as Venus reaches the other line apparent, internal contact will have taken place.

For the photographic method, the following things in addition to those mentioned are essential:—A small motion for adjustment of focus must be provided either in the mounting of the object glass or camera box; preferably in the former—for the camera box must be so attached to the tube that motion round its axis is impossible. In other words the angle of position must be absolutely fixed. Another provision must be made by which every plate when under exposure will take exactly the same position with reference to the object glass, and the plan which seems to me best adapted to attain this end is to have the supports for the four corners of the plate attached to the camera box and do away with the ordinary dark slide altogether. Of course this involves having the end of the telescope in the dark room, but this is easily done by making the side next the telescope of dark light-proof cloth through which the telescope may pass and have the cloth tied round it. If properly done this will not interfere with the clockwork, but will afford great facility of manipulation, and the cloth hanging about the telescope will tend to prevent vibration.

Provision must also be made to have one fine wire, or better two at right angles to each other stretched across close to the sensitive plate; in one or both provision must be made so that the wire may be adjusted to the zero of position as in the micrometer. A piece of plate-glass, with a line and scale upon it, may take the place of the wires, and then every picture would not only have the zero line, but also a scale of reference printed upon it which would be a valuable check on distortion. The care required in determining the true position of the wire or glass may be gathered from the fact that if we take 10" as the limit of error to be allowed, we shall require to know the position of the end of the wire or line within (about) 1-10,000th part of an inch. The methods of adjusting all the lenses will be found in Mr. Rutherford's paper, and I need not add anything to what he says.

I have before alluded to the flashing shutter, its details will be best understood by reference to figure 5, in which A B C is the diaphragm put in the telescope; it has a hole in the centre, d e, half an inch in diameter; M M M M are pieces put on A B C as guides for the shutter n n n n. The shutter has a hole in it between R R, corresponding to d e, but half of it is covered by the piece p which is fixed to the shutter, and the other half nearly covered by the piece g g, which by means of the slots and screws is adjustable, so that the slit RR may be varied at pleasure; but about 1-50th of an inch is enough to separate p and g g. S S S is a spring (common elastic) which causes the shutter to flash past d e as soon as the string t is cut or burned. If cut, it should be done with scissors, to prevent vibration in the telescope as the shutter flashes past d e. R R opens every part of it in succession, and exposes the whole sun. In the position in which the shutter is represented, the hole d e is covered, and the shutter must be put into that position before every plate is put in. It is usual to burn the string, but a device such as that in figure 6 will fasten and release it as often as necessary by just pressing the spring with the fingers at A & B, and it will release the shutter at C. The methods of determining the distortion produced in the photograph will be found in Mr. De la Rue's and Mr. Rutherford's papers. I have only to say that by photographing a known pair of double stars such as Alpha centauri in all parts of the field, the distortion would be easier and better determined. I shall erect one of the proposed scales about two miles from the Observatory, which will be open to any one who would like to use it (on application). Lastly, and very important, the exact time of each flash of the shutter must be exactly recorded.

It seems desirable, if possible, to have something which shall form a reliable point of reference during the transit. For this purpose I propose to set up one of Delarue's scales in such a position as, by simply moving the telescope in right ascension, it may be brought into the field and photographed. If set up truly horizontal, its angle of position could be calculated exactly, and determined by repeated reference from the telescope after star adjustments, and having obtained its true angle of position, it would form a valuable reference line for the true zero of position, and at the same time furnish a photo. of the scale as a check on the distortion which might be changed by an alteration of telescopic adjustments.

If means are not at command for making the adjustments for temperature of tubes, as suggested by Mr. Rutherford, the tubes may be covered with blankets to prevent change of temperature.

I hope no one will think that, because a telescope is less than 4 inches, it is not therefore to be used. There is no harm in 4½ inches. It is only taken as a size which may be within the reach of a great many observers, and, for the reasons stated, it is desirable (not necessary) that all the telescopes should be as nearly as possible one size.

I had nearly forgotten one important point, viz.,—the method of getting the focus. Mr. Rutherford describes it (and the same plan applies to an ordinary telescope), but if the telescope is a good one, much time may be lost, for in some cases the hundredth part of an inch is sufficient to put the telescope in and out of focus. It will greatly facilitate finding it if, when near it, the plates are put in with a piece of glass of the same thickness, under one end, *i.e.*, out of collimation. One part of the picture will then be found sharper than another, or perhaps quite sharp, and the amount of motion necessary can be seen and made at once. The moon answers well for this plan, and gives, of course, the true focus of the telescope.

PHENOMENA OF INGRESS AND EGRESS.

In order to understand clearly the nature of the phenomena presented at the ingress and egress of the planet Venus in transit, it is necessary to remember that all bright objects, such as the sun, stars, &c., when seen in a telescope present a fictitious diameter, or, in other words, the bright object always looks larger than it really is. The defect arises from imperfections in the telescope and in part from peculiarities of vision which cause us to estimate the size of a bright object unfairly when it is placed in comparison with a dark one of the same size. Mr. Stone, who has explained this, and made such valuable use of the fact in explaining the whole transit of Venus, estimates the enlargement as one-sixtieth of the diameter of Venus, and he strongly urges that observations of ingress and egress should be mainly directed to the determination of the time of these two phenomena which are to be explained presently, known as doubtful and certain contacts.

The first external contact is not considered important, because in all the best stations for observing the transit the sun is low down when it takes place; and the sun's limb, always an unsteady seething line, is then so much so that it is considered impossible to observe at all satisfactorily when the edge of the sun becomes dented with that of Venus; but if it is seen, the time should be carefully stated. As a help in this matter the Astronomer-Royal suggests that such coloured glasses should be used as will absorb the ends of the spectrum, and leave the green predominant; and he further suggests that for observing the sun at small altitudes great advantage may be derived from adding to the eye-lens a small prism of which the base is towards the earth. It must be equal in effect to the dispersion produced by the atmosphere. This is greatest, of course, for objects near the horizon; but in the inverting telescope it is in the upper part of the field, hence the prism is so placed as to have the opposite effect. His method for introducing this prism, which must be variable to meet the variable states of atmosphere, is exceedingly simple and beautiful. The lens of the eye-piece nearest the eye is made movable, so that it may take any position between (figure 9), its normal one A D and AE, where it will be seen EAD is in effect a prism introduced, which is variable at pleasure; as the details of construction of this eyepiece are not given, I have added to the figure just enough to convey to anyone wishing to make one an easy method of doing it. First, the eye lens must be taken out, and two flat edges cut to it, figure 10, which represents the lens so cut, then the sockets for the lens must be cut to the same curve as the lens, and lined with soft leather, two flat pieces must then be fixed in the eyepiece so as to touch the flat edges of the glass and keep it from turning round; lastly, a spring must be placed at N tending always to press that part of the lens in, and a screw at M, by which motion in or out may be given to that end of the lens. In use, then, if the atmospheric dispersion became troublesome, it is only necessary to turn on the screw until the prism so formed is equal to the effect required.

These notes are based on Mr. Stone's paper in Royal Astronomical Society's Notices.

In figure 7 I have represented Venus in the several stages of ingress or egress, and have shown the apparent edge of the sun by the continuous line, and the real edge by the dotted line. I have on purpose greatly exaggerated the difference between these in order to make the explanation more obvious, and I have moreover assumed that the whole amount is on the sun for simplicity; but in fact the dark body of Venus is reduced when in transit the same amount and from just the same cause as the sun's is increased. Starting then with figure 1, in which Venus is bisected by the sun's apparent edge, we notice that it is not really bisected, and that it will not be bisected until the centre of Venus comes on the dotted line, as in figure 2. Now observe what takes place here. All the light between the continuous and dotted lines is fictitious; and, since the real light is cut off at the dotted line, Venus takes the form represented, that of a dome resting on the sun's edge. In figure 3, the light cutoff at the dotted line is not equal to the diameter of Venus; and it appears as if a portion of the edge of the planet were drawn out to the apparent edge of the sun. This is called the *formation* of the drop. In figure 4 the drop is smaller; and it appears to the observer that if Venus were only round, its outline would be within that of the sun—that is, apparent internal contact; but it is only apparent, for it will be seen that a part of Venus still covers a fraction of the sun's limb, hence a drop still remains, but this is one of the two phenomena that we are particularly requested to observe with the greatest care, because owing to the uncertainties of atmosphere it is very doubtful whether observers will be able to see the real contact satisfactorily. The use of the micrometer may be of great assistance here, as I have before pointed out, for it will enable the observer to estimate more accurately when Venus, if made round, will just meet the apparent edge of the sun. Card 2 should be used for representing, at this stage, the diameter of the drop; it should be estimated as a part of the diameter of the planet, and full notes written on the card, in reference to the observation at the time, expressing the estimated diameter of the drop, the state of the sun particularly, whether steady boiling or whatever it may be, also the magnifying power used, whether Venus has a well defined outline away from the drop, in fact everything required to convey to a stranger *all* the circumstances—atmospheric, telescopic, and personal, then existing.

After apparent internal contact the drop will very rapidly decrease in size, and in the course of 15 or 20 seconds it will become a line (figure 5), and suddenly break. This is real internal contact and the last moment before the breaking of the line should be carefully represented on card No. 4, and another card should be made to show the position of Venus the moment after the line is broken.

True internal contact simply means, as will be seen by reference to figure 7, that the true limb of Venus has crossed the true limb of the sun, and therefore allows the light to appear all round it; but since the motion of Venus on the sun is very slow, the formation of the line of light is gradual, and will be seen sooner by some persons than by others; and if telescopes of large apertures are used without being stopped down, a considerable difference of time may be made, amounting perhaps to 10s. But if the sun's limb is unsteady, it becomes almost impossible to catch this phase at all, and in many cases it will probably not be seen; though, when caught, it is by far the most satisfactory observation that can be made. It must be remembered that at real internal contact, or the breaking of the drop, Venus will appear some distance within the outline of the sun; and the apparent amount, as a fraction of the diameter of the planet, should be carefully estimated and recorded on the card, as it will afford the means of ascertaining how the observer caught the phase which was required to be observed.

After this phase has been observed the direct method must be applied until Venus approaches the other limb of the sun, when the phenomena described at ingress will be reproduced in reverse order. If the formation of the line figure 5 can be well observed, it is to be done with all the care of the previous observation, and Venus will arrive at phase 4 in about 18s afterwards, and the other phases in order 3, 2, 1. Cards should be used at all phases of egress, and with the same care as at ingress, care being taken to mark each card *Egress*. The cards I have represented in figs. 2, 3, and 4 are drawn to scale and represent the sun and Venus seen upon it, each of their relative dimensions; if thought desirable, cards for intermediate phases may be prepared. If these cards are held in the left hand, by taking hold of the side marked W, then the card represents the part of the sun on which Venus will appear to an observer without a telescope at ingress, for cards at egress Venus should be between N. and W.

TIME.

The question of time now has to be considered, and it is one of the most important, for without an exact record of the time of each observation the most perfect measures or photos will be worthless. Where a chronograph can be had it should be used, and means taken not only to mark on the tape the dot which represents the time, but also to write opposite each observation or dot what it represents, so that there may be no possibility of subsequent confusion. In the absence of a chronograph, the observer will note the ticks of the clock or chronometer and record the time accordingly; but it is to be remembered that the rates of clocks and chronometers must be steady, and that nothing but the transit instrument will determine their errors with the requisite accuracy. Of course, should the observer be on any telegraph line he may get time from the Observatory; and I shall be only too glad to furnish any aid that may be in my power.

The exact latitude and longitude of the observer must be known, if he obtains good observations; but as that can only be known after the transit the determination of true position may be left till afterwards.

BOROUGH COUNCILS.

GLEBE.—A meeting of the Council was held in the Council Chamber at 4.30 p.m. on Monday, 1st September. Present—The Mayor (Mr. G. Wigram Allen), Aldermen Chapman, Thornley, Simpson, Jarrett, Seamer, and Williams. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence: 1. Letter from the Council Clerk, Redfern, asking if the Glebe Borough Council would send a representative to a conference to be held in the hall of Redfern Council, on Wednesday, 10th September. Resolved, that a representative attend, and that the Council Clerk give intimation of the same. 2. From the Poundkeeper, naming Mr. R. Reeves as a surety in lieu of Mr. W. Burton, who declined. The Council consented thereto. 3. From Mr. Pinhey, in reference to injury to his fence in Derwent-lane. The Council agreed to supply stone to support said fence. 4. From Mr. Dawson, relative to an alleged injury to Mr. Wood's fence in Hereford-street. 5. From the Council Clerk as to making a map of the borough. It was resolved,—"That the Council Clerk make a good plan of the borough." 6. Tenders to excavate, form, and ballast part of Ross-street, were then opened and read; that by Mr. Patrick Bierne was accepted. Reports: Finance of 8th and 22nd August, for payment of £309 0s. 11d. Improvement Committee's of 28th August, as to having inspected several streets and recommending that 150 feet north side of Catherine-street, near Lodge-street, be kerbed and guttered, that the gutters in part of Glebe Road, near the Council Chamber, be re-formed and made wider and deeper, and that the committee approve of the sections and levels prepared by the surveyor. Motions: By Alderman Thornley,—"That Norton-street be ballasted." Seconded by Alderman Chapman, and carried. By Alderman Seamer,—"That a lamp be erected in Catherine-street, near Mount Vernon-street." Seconded by Alderman Simpson, and carried. By Alderman Seamer,—"That 150 feet of Catherine-street on north side, near Lodge-street, be kerbed and guttered at a cost as per surveyor's estimate." Seconded by Alderman Williams, and carried. Moved by Alderman Thornley,—"That the sections and levels of Ross-street, from Parramatta Old Road to St. John's Road, and of Leichhardt and Kennedy streets, be adopted, advertised, and open to inspection at the Council Chamber for one month." Seconded by Alderman Seamer, and carried. The Finance Committee's reports were adopted on the motion of Alderman Chapman, seconded by Alderman Simpson; and the Improvement Committee's report was adopted on the motion of Alderman Thornley, seconded by Alderman Seamer.—W. DE BURGH HOLTER, Council Clerk and Surveyor.

NEWTOWN.—A meeting of the Council was held on the 2nd instant. Present—The full Council. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence: The following letters were read and referred to the Committee for Works for their report:—1. From Mr. Carter, asking the Council to kerb and gutter the lane adjoining his property. 2. From Mr. Bramwell, respecting the drains in Sarah-street. 3. From the Commissioner for Railways, respecting the drainage off the Newtown Road down Erskineville-lane on to the railway, thence into the land of Mr. Napthali. 4. From several ratepayers, asking the Council to take immediate steps to open up the road between Crescent-street and Trafalgar-terrace. Letters were read from Mrs. Rice and Mr. Elstub, complaining of a nuisance in the lane at the back of their premises. Both letters were referred to the Inspector of Nuisances for his report thereon. Report: The Finance Committee brought up a report of accounts paid under votes of appropriation amounting to £245 11s., and recommending payment of accounts amounting to £139 5s. 1d. Moved by Alderman Henderson, seconded by Alderman Fallick,—"That the report be received and adopted." Carried. Motion pursuant to notice: Moved by Alderman Smith, seconded by Alderman Conley,—"That the sum of £100 be voted for kerbing and guttering the worst places in the lanes in the Kingston Ward." Carried.—ROBERT N. BANKS, Council Clerk.

BALMAIN.—A special meeting of the Council was held in the Council Chambers, Darling-street, on Tuesday evening, August 19th. Present—Aldermen Perdriau, Taylor, Davidson, Looke, and Hancock. The Council Clerk occupied the chair, and upon announcing the first business, it was proposed by Alderman Taylor, and seconded by Alderman Looke,—"That Alderman Perdriau be appointed Acting Mayor during the Mayor's absence from the colony." Alderman Hancock stated that he believed the appointment of an acting Mayor was illegal, and gave notice of his intention to protest against such an appointment. The motion was then put and carried. The acting Mayor then occupied the chair. A special meeting of the Council was held on Monday evening, 1st September, by order of the acting Mayor. Present—the acting Mayor, Aldermen Davidson, Hancock, M'Donald, Etheredge, Taylor, Looke, and Mossman. Minutes of two previous meetings were read and confirmed. Letters read from the Mayor (Mr. F. H. Trouton) informing the Council that business compelled him to be absent from Sydney for about five weeks, and asking for another alderman to be appointed to perform his duties. Received. Letters were also read from various ratepayers and others. Petitions read from thirty residents and ratepayers in Datchett-street, praying the Council to gutter the west side of the street. Received and referred to the Committee of Works. Petitions from seven residents and ratepayers in the vicinity of Birch Grove and Wharf Roads, complaining of a nuisance in Wharf Road arising from a drain from Exeter Villas, and asking the Council to take immediate steps to abate this nuisance to prevent any serious consequences. Received and referred to the Committee of Works. Report brought up by the Committee of Works stated that since the last meeting of the Council they had certified to the Committee of Finance for payment of various accounts amounting to £211 3s. 1d. With respect to a letter from Captain Hixson, of the Marine Board regarding the drainage of the streets being allowed to empty into the harbour, the committee recommend the surveyor to wait personally upon Mr. Hixson, in order to hear his views and suggestions on the matter, and which were—that catch-pits of sufficient size be placed at the foot of the streets for catching the sand, &c., so as to prevent it from being taken into the harbour as was now done; and, at the same time, Captain Hixson informed the surveyor that the City Council and all the suburban Councils that are abutting on the harbour have all been served with a similar notice as to that which this Council has received. The committee therefore beg to recommend that this matter be postponed for a little time longer in order to see what plan the other Councils are going to adopt, as they cannot think of any plan to remedy the evil complained of without a very large expenditure of money, which they consider is not at the disposal of this Council at present. The committee recommended the Council clerk to have the following works done, as they considered them to be dangerous, viz.: The widening of the corner of Birch-grove Road with Wharf Road by means of fourteen feet of 9-inch pipes. The alteration of gutters at the junction of Darling and Broadstairs streets, and Darling and Duke streets. Report received. Report brought up by the Committee of Finance stated that since the last meeting of the Council they had paid under votes of appropriation for works, &c., duly certified various accounts, amounting to £248 3s. 6d. Report received. Report brought up by the committee appointed to select a site for Town Hall stated that, having given this matter careful attention, they had selected for approval a site which, in respect of centrality, convenience, aspect, and position, was in their opinion eminently adapted for the desired purpose. They alluded to lots 8, 9, 10, and 11 of section B of the subdivision by, and lately the property of, Sir William Manning, having a frontage to Montague-street of 126 feet, to Llewellyn-street of 114 feet, to Little Darling Road of 124 feet 3 inches, and a length along the back line of 149 feet 6 inches. The block may be secured at the price of £320, on terms as stated. They, therefore, recommended this Council to avail itself of the opportunity by securing it. Report received. Miscellaneous: 1. To lay upon the table list of doubtful and other arrears of rates, with a view of deciding how they shall be collected. Moved and seconded by Aldermen Taylor and Hancock,—"That they be given to Mr. C. Davis, solicitor, for collection." Carried. The following motions were carried,—"That the Committee for General Purposes be appointed to investigate and report upon the desirability of accepting advertisements for exhibition in the various waiting-rooms at the public ferries." "That, seeing the rapid growth and increasing necessity for fair and adequate collection of rates and taxes in the municipality, together with the possibility and probability of the withdrawal of Government endowments, this Council instruct their Mayor to personally invite by letter the co-operation of all other Mayors of the different municipalities as to the advisability of appointing competent judges to appraise the waste and unoccupied lands within the different boroughs; such valuators to be appointed by a majority of the Mayors so assembled." After some discussion as to whether the Council had power to pass the latter part of this motion, all the words after "advisability of" were struck out, and the words "amending the Act" substituted. On Thursday, 4th September, the adjourned meeting of the Council was held in the Council Chambers. Present—The acting mayor (Mr. H. Pedrian), Aldermen Taylor, Looke, Davidson, Hancock, M'Donald, and Mossman. The following motion was carried,—"That Nicholson-street be finished at a cost not to exceed £4." The clauses of report of 29th July last, brought up by the Committee of Works, were adopted. The Council went into Committee, and agreed to recommend to the Council for acceptance the tender of Mr. Keating, for Stewart and Pashley streets, for £79. The tenders for Mansfield-street were left undecided.—THOMAS GLASSOP, Assistant Council Clerk.

THE SO-CALLED "AIR GAS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—The insertion of the following from *The Journal of Gas Lighting*, published in London, may possibly save some persons from the loss of both money and time.

Yours faithfully,
CHAS. WATT.

New Pitt-street, Sydney, September 5.

(To the Editor of the Journal of Gas Lighting.)

"Sir,—In the 'Circular of Gas Companies' of your last issue it is stated that an extensive experiment of 'air gas' is about to be made at the Crystal Palace, and perhaps a few words on the subject may not be out of place at the present time.

"As your readers are generally aware, this 'air gas' is produced simply by forcing air by means of a gasholder, motive-power meter, or similar means, through a closed vessel, which is charged with a highly volatile hydrocarbon, the vapour of which, being conveyed with the air, issues from the burners, is ignited, and produces light.

"The process, however, has no pretensions to novelty, having been patented at least thirty times by different persons, and this absence of originality was fully demonstrated in the *Journal of Gas Lighting* about ten years ago, when an enterprising Frenchman was exhibiting in Aldersgate-street this 'new light,' or 'air gas,' under the higher sounding name of 'photogenic gas.' His object was to form a company, and he succeeded, the capital being £40,000, which was speedily exhausted in preliminary expenses and useless experiments, when the Photogenic Gas Company was numbered amongst the things of the past.

"Beyond doubt the experiment of 'air gas,' so far as producing light, can be proved to the uninitiated as most successful, for with the spirit of petroleum highly rectified air can be so saturated as to give a light equal to superior cannel gas; but this is very transitory. Speedily the rich flame becomes poor, passing as the lighter vapours escape, from bad to worse, until only blue light exists, and this is speedily extinguished, when the air passes without any result.

"On weighing the residue, it will be found that only about one-third of the hydrocarbon has evaporated, the rest being useless, at least at ordinary temperatures; and it may be further stated that all attempts to volatilize the hydrocarbons by means of heat have failed from a number of causes which I need not specify.

"But it may be conceived in the forthcoming experiment that every care will be taken—*coûte que coûte*—to have an abundant and constant supply of highly rectified spirit, when we may anticipate a flaming report, setting forth the immense advantages of the process. Let, however, the experiment be carried out by impartial persons for a series of hours or days, in proportion to the quantity of liquid employed, then the utter worthlessness of the system will be made manifest, the results will be as described, and the absurdity of 'air gas' made evident.

"AN ENGINEER."

The above journal observes:—"Probably we are speaking within bounds when we say that there are at least a hundred inventions (patented and others) afloat for the carburation of air for illuminating purposes, or for the volatilization of hydrocarbons, so that the *vapours* may be burned to afford light. Some of these have been tried on a considerable scale, and it is hardly necessary to say have turned out egregious failures. Nothing is more easy than to exhibit, as was exhibited in the city the other day, a single Argand burner, or a row of burners, supplied with carburetted air; but to distribute this over a single house, not to speak of a larger area, is quite another thing. How many companies must be started, and how much money must be spent, before people become satisfied that if they do burn hydrocarbon oils it is cheaper and better to burn them with wicks, in which way they get the full value of the oil, which they never do in any air-carburetting system. The last invention of the sort now alluded to would not be worth notice but that it is brought out with a strong recommendation from South Kensington—a recommendation which will have a different effect on different intelligences. A statement often made is that the failure of these inventions is due to the opposition of gas companies—a statement which unfortunately commands the sympathy of ignorant minds. It is unnecessary to tell intelligent people that all the gas interest in the world could not prevail against a better and cheaper means of illumination. Gas companies hold their privileges at the risk of being superseded by some better system, and if any be discovered the companies must put up with the consequences. We do not believe, however, that they have aught to fear from air gas."

The mail coach with three wheels, which came from Cudgegong to Mudgee last week, was driven by Mr. G. Pugsley, who rigged the skid, and wore three trees out on his journey to Mudgee. The accident occurred to the down coach, and when met by Pugsley with the up mail he turned back and drove the broken coach into town. Mr. Pugsley drove a coach in the same predicament on the Randwick Road twenty-three years ago.

On Tuesday week a son of Mr. G. Rowlands, jun., of Rockville, Carcoar, met with a sad accident on his father's farm while watching the men chaff-cutting. He got too near, and put his foot in the horse-works. Fortunately he had a very stout new leather boot on, or his foot would assuredly have been crushed to a pulp. The boot was fairly doubled up, and the upper torn from the sole, the pressure on the foot being so great as to force blood from every toe. It is not very long since the same boy was run over by his father's waggon with a load of wheat on, but after a long illness, he recovered.

A little girl residing at Gundagai put a glass bead into her ear, and the irritation caused by it drove the child nearly mad. Dr. Henderson, after one unsuccessful attempt, put the girl under chloroform, and then easily and successfully removed the foreign substance.

One of those disgraceful scenes, once so common, though fortunately now less frequent, a prize fight, took place at Lacmalac on Saturday. The principals in this affair were one Kershaw and a local celebrity hailing under the title of "Bill the Sailor." After testing each other's pugilistic abilities for nine rounds, Kershaw was proclaimed victor.

A farm labourer, named Smith, residing on Mr. Hamilton's farm at Glendon Brook, Singleton, is supposed to have lost his life in crossing that creek on Saturday last. It appears that Smith left his hut on horseback on the morning of that day, the creek being in fresh at the time from the rains of the previous night, and during the day the horse with saddle and bridle returned.

On Wednesday evening, 27th ultimo, while some dancing was going on at the Masonic Hall, in Wagga, a quantity of heads of matches were sprinkled on the floor, and not only did a series of crackling explosions keep time with the dancers, but considerable danger existed of some of the lighter feminine raiment being set fire to.

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THE LAND.

(From the Sydney Mail, September 6.)

In commenting upon a lately published pamphlet—"*The Art of Farming*," applied to the colonies, by Mr. W. Johnston,—two or three weeks since, we expressed a desire to see some portions treated more at length and practically. Especially the feeding of sheep by farmers we considered should be treated in such a manner as to show the profits and loss of the transaction, and we said that if ever the pamphlet went to a second edition we hoped the writer would give such information on this point as his experience must supply. Mr. Johnston has not waited for the second edition of his treatise, but has forwarded to us for publication a paper which is very much the sort of thing indicated. This, which is entitled "Reclamation of exhausted land by green-cropping and sheep husbandry," deserves the attention of our readers. It is certainly much to the point, and is what many men are waiting for before they venture upon an unknown practice. The tendency of every writer, with a case to prove, is to make every figure and fact point in the direction he would have. Making allowance for this very natural bias, there is still sufficient evidence that many a man by simply changing his mode of management may making a good cash profit and improve his land at the same time. We will not anticipate the objections that will be made to some parts of the scheme, but shall wait to go further into the matter until some of our correspondents have applied their glasses to Mr. Johnston's calculations.

It is worthy of notice that AUSTRALIAN WHEAT is rising in price in the London market. This is the more surprising because the rise takes place in the harvest month, when there would generally be the worst chance for it, in consequence of the quantity of needy sellers of new wheat in the market. It is the strongest confirmation that could be obtained of the two telegrams respecting the startling deficiency in the British and French harvests. Whatever surplus there may be in these colonies, therefore, will be absorbed in Europe; and the drain may be expected to make us pay dearer for the bread loaf than we have been accustomed to do. Now we get at the pertinence of the telegrams which Mr. Buchanan and others laughed at respecting the wet weather which occurred in England last seeding time, as though continued rain there could be a matter of no sort of interest to us.

Many a reader would be much instructed, and probably advantaged, by perusing a report on THE CAOUTCHOUC OF COMMERCE, being information on the plants yielding it, their geographical distribution, climatic conditions, and the possibility of their cultivation and acclimatization in India, collected by a Mr. Collins. Eight or nine species of Hevea are shown to produce what is know in commerce as Para caoutchouc—the kind which realises the best price. Of these *Hevea Braziliensis* is the most important. It is described as a large handsome tree, 60 feet high, branching from the base, and yielding the caoutchouc most abundantly exported. It is found in the province of Para, and also in Venezula. H. Guianensis ranks next in value. It is found in French Guiana, and is naturalised in St. Vincent. It is unnecessary to say anthing respecting the manner in which the viscid milk is obtained. Everybody is familiar with the manner in which the back is incised for this purpose. In the preparation of the material for market, the old system of pouring successive layers over moulds, and drying by heat, is still practised, but a second and more modern method is by treating the milk with an aqueous solution of alum, and then subjecting the caoutchouc to pressure. A similar plan of collecting the rubber is sometimes adopted in the case of the Castilloas; at other times it is obtained by encircling the tree with spiral cuts at an elevation of about 45 degrees. The juice of Ipomœa bona-nox, and, perhaps, some other plants is added, to effect a proper coalescence of the caoutchouc, which is finally rolled into balls for shipment. The species of Castilloa furnishes indiarubber of commerce—C. Elastica and C. Markhamiana, a new species. They are not distributed regularly through the forest, but are grouped, a circumstance due to the fondness of monkeys for the pulp which covers the seed, which being discussed at their places of congregation is there dropped. It is said that—

> In Panama large quantities of caoutchouc from the Castilloas are prepared and sent chiefly to New York. It is stated that "about 2000 men are engaged in collecting it along the principal rivers." In considering the source of East Indian caoutchouc from Ficus elastica, the author refers to the excellent report of Mr. Gustav Mann on the caoutchouc trees in the Durrung district of Assam. Mr. Mann there tells us that "owing to the density of the forests and close undergrowth in them the seed of the caoutchouc tree seldom if ever germinates on the ground, but on the upper branches of other trees, which peculiarity places the young rubber trees when germinating at once from 40 to 60 feet above the surface of the ground." The roots of course descend, clasping the trunks of their original supports till they reach the ground, where they take root and start upwards. This prevention of the natural formation of a forest of young normally formed trees is one plea for their proper propagation and culture.

Mr. Ferguson, of Coupar-Angus has received a premium of £20 for an essay descriptive of experiments with POTATOS GROWN WITH PATENT AND OTHER MANURES. The results of these experiments show that

> "When no farm yard manure is applied to the crop, and upon light land, the potash manures have a decidedly appreciable effect upon potatoes when used alone; but in regard to their effects, when they are used as auxiliaries to farmyard manure only, he is not so certain. Taking the experiments as a whole, the results obtained from their application is somewhat varied, differing in this respect from the comparatively steady results obtained by the use of nitrogenous and phosphatic manures. That they are used to greater advantage when mixed with other manures than when used alone is pretty conclusively shown by the experiments; but it is regretted that it is not so conclusively shown whether this superiority is partly the effect of the addition of the potash to the other manures, or if the superiority is entirely to be attributed to the other manures mixed with the potash—themselves. The several experiments also go to show that the potash is most advantageously used in the form of sulphate—the high quality sulphate of potash and kainit, calcined and ground, being in each case superior to the crude kainit, presumably from the somewhat rough state of the latter, and probably its consequent difficulty of appropriation to the soil in its crude unmanufactured form."

In Ireland THE LAND QUESTION is still in a very unsatisfactory state. People will persist in looking at it through their religious and political prejudices. It is the party from which it comes that disqualifies it, and would disqualify anything howsoever reasonable. What is wanted by a very large party is a measure of confiscation, that the ownership of the land should be boldly and completely transferred from the present owner to another who is now the tenant at a fixed rent certainly, but a rent that would suit them and not represent the market value. There are many reasons that make them wish for this. They wish to see a large poor dependent population covering the land, perfectly amenable to their religious and political leaders; raised above want but not above control. And they do all they can to inflame the imagination, they pervert history, mistate facts, and they assert the land to be the people's, and ought to support any population, however large or however improvident. The new Land Act not being designed to do all this is consequently denounced. It was intended as a relief to the poorer and more dependent of the Irish tenantry, who were supposed to be unable to help themselves, though a shrewder set of men do not exist. It embodies two principles—one that all bona fide improvements should be fully paid for on ejection, and then that, if ejection is arbitrary, the tenant shall not be removed without compensation for the inconvenience. The first principle is accepted in England, the second is not. We presume it is because the English tenant was considered able to make terms for himself, while the Irish was supposed to be unable to do so. A correspondent to one of the English papers gives the following example of the manner in which the Irish Act works, and we quote the statement to show how mild the Act is. He says:—I had a small farm to let. It fell to me through the death of a middleman, who had a long lease. According to my usual plan, I added it to a farm adjoining held by a tenant refusing to continue the under tenant, who did not reside on it. I found out that I had better have let the latter have it, he was a wealthier and more respectable man than my own tenant. But I could not get back my land. The tenant who had acquired it, had not been a month in possession, yet he had a right to seven years' rent, besides other compensation on disturbance. He refused to yield, and it was too expensive a bargain to make. A Land Act that is so much in favour of the tenant should have their good opinion. All dispassionate persons appear to agree in thinking, although they are called to suffer from it as in the above case, that the Land Act is a good measure. It interferes most undoubtedly with every landlord, but it does not protect bad tenants, nor will it prevent the gradual enlargement of farms and improvement of agriculture. It fosters industry by affording security for capital, and has led to a much more business-like mode of dealing. But in the eyes of many Irishmen, says a competent critic, these is sufficient to condemn it; "it does not run counter to the common instincts of nature, it has not made a wet climate dry, nor enabled a purely agricultural soil to maintain a large industrial population."

THE Ass is coming to the front. It is with some astonishment that we read in a recent report of a meeting of the Council of the English Royal Agricultural Society of the intention to encourage the breeding of asses and mules. "In the present state of the horse market," says the report, "the Council considered it desirable to improve asses and mules." A large prize was offered for that purpose in connection with the Hull meeting by a wealthy gentleman. He had also imported about the best ass in France. The size of that animal and the girth of the knee was immense, "and great hopes are entertained from this beginning. It is a pity we cannot do a trade in horses with persons in such necessitous circumstances, but," in the present state of our horse market, "it is feared little could be offered that would bear comparison with the unexampled ass aforesaid."

The chairman, Earl Cathcart, read a few extracts from family documents which may be of interest to horse breeders in showing the size and price of horses in 1805. He said:

> I hold in my hand a return relating to horses, made on January 1, 1805, for the 18th Light Dragoons. That return, which was signed "Charles Howard, Brigadier-General, Lieutenant-Commanding the 18th Light Dragoons," referred to 319 horses. Of these 231 were under 15 hands high, the ages being from 4 to 7 years, and the mean average was 14 hands and ½ inch to 15 hands and 3½ inches. Among other curious documents bearing on that subject there was the following:—"My dear Lord,—My groom says I gave 100 guineas for the bay, and 120 guineas for the black. If you prefer the former you shall have him for 120, and the latter for 130." There was also the following, addressed to Lord Cathcart, and dated November 24, 1805:—"A bay gelding; shows blood; 15 hands high, with black legs, has no white in his face, excepting half a dozen hairs scarcely visible, nor has he any white about his body, but the extremity of each flank is of a light fawn colour. At present he has two or three scars on his head about the off eye."

CO-OPERATION IN AGRICULTURE has received a good exemplification in Derbyshire. The Associated Dairies are a success. The average produce, over 458 cows, exhibits results which were only possible formerly under the very best management in selected dairies. The average quality of cheese has far exceeded what is acquired under ordinary management, and the cost of production has been considerably less than is usual. "Here is a case," says the *Agricultural Gazette*, "in which a guarantee of 6½d. per gallon for all the milk sold to the factory was undertaken by some of the landowners of the county, in order to the establishment of a system of dairy management which was certain, they believed, to diminish cost and labour and to increase produce. The guarantors have now been willingly relieved from all further burden, for the owners of the cows have received close on 7d. a gallon for their milk, which, with no costs of dairy management beyond those of milking and delivering the milk, must be considered much beyond the usual experience. They have received £13 8s. 1d. per cow over the whole 458 cows. The milk suppliers and landowners are both satisfied with the result." In giving a report of the proceedings of the company, the managing director said:—"We venture to think that we have fulfilled the promise made at starting, viz., to give the farmer as much money for his produce as he ever got, and do the work for nothing." The working expenses, such as a cheese-farmer now pays for work in the dairy, amount, under the factory system, to 3s. 10d. per cwt. of 120 lbs.; the rent and maintenance of building and plant amounts to 9d. per cwt.; the expense of selling, warehousing, and account-keeping, to 1s. 5d. per cwt. Ordinary dairying 300 cows would cost £400 a year, against £215 8s. 3d., the cost of the factory over 458 cows.

THE SHAH'S OPINION OF ENGLAND.

THE following account of an interview with the Grand Vizier by the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, will be read with great satisfaction:—

"The exit of a dusky servant holding a golden ewer and basin in his hand showed that the Shah had finished his repast, and instantly afterwards came in the Cafedgy-Bachi, pulling vigorously at the hookah which he had just lighted for his Imperial master's post-prandial whiff. M. Drouyn de Lhuys, then emerging from the apartments of the First Minister of State, I was summoned to the presence of the Sadrazem. I need not describe the appearance of this great Persian notability, but I fancy that every Englishman who has seen him must have been struck with the idea, how different is this genial pleasant-looking man from all such preconceived notions of a Grand Vizier as had been nurtured by merely reading of the "Arabian Nights." One instinctively imagines this redoubtable functionary to carry in his manner some impression of the power of bowstring and sack which he is supposed to wield with almost irresponsible caprice. The Vizier speaks very good French, and on my remarking on the trying nature of his task yesterday, he replied with great vivacity: 'Ah, yes; our Minister for Foreign Affairs here—(turning as he spoke to Malcom Khan)—was not to be found; he did not come up in time, so I had to do the best I could. It is true that the interpreter speaks very good Persian, and I might have left it to him, but I thought it better to get through the ceremony as quickly as possible, so I cut it short.' After a few more words from the Grand Vizier, the Foreign Minister led the way into the adjoining room; and as soon as we were seated he expressed, in the most gracious terms his desire to discuss the particular subject on which I had come to consult him. The immediate object of my visit can have no public interest, but I shall not, I hope, be guilty of any indiscretion in alluding to some observations which prove how thoroughly the leading statesmen of Persia appreciates the value of English sympathies. 'Official receptions are everywhere alike,' said the Minister; 'but I was very strongly impressed by the earnest enthusiasm shown by all classes in England. This was the more gratifying inasmuch as, thanks to professional agents who have made it their business to sow discord between the two countries, England and Persia have not been always on perfectly good terms. It is absurd to suppose that there was any personal interest in the demonstrations we witnessed. There could not be any calculation (*calcul*) in the enthusiasm of the populace. And wherever we went it was the same thing. People rushed after the carriages trying to shake hands with us. Was this calculation? And in private society there was the same feeling expressed in a different way. Even the ladies were most amiable to us. So kindly and gracious were they that I sometimes asked myself, Are these cousins, are they relations, that they should express such sympathy? The Shah was as much moved as he was surprised at the manner in which he was everywhere received. It was an *ivresse de satisfaction* that he experienced.' Of the Queen's cordiality, Malcom Khan expressed himself in the very warmest terms. 'There was not only a noble dignity about her Majesty, a perfect grace, but she was also distinguished by sound political sentiment. He had heard that her Majesty had become habitually depressed since her bereavement; but for his own part he could not sufficiently admire the dignified cordiality of her demeanour. Of all the European monarchs they had seen, the Queen had most impressed them.' Lord Granville's genial nature, and the intellectual power of the Duke of Argyll, 'in spite of his manner being at first somewhat *seigneurial*,' also received full recognition from the polished Persian diplomat. Referring to Baron Reuter's scheme, Mirza Malcom Khan declared that, although the concession granted was 'immense,' he believed it would be for the ultimate benefit of Persia. 'It was true that much better terms might have been made, but something of the kind had become absolutely necessary, and it was far better to take advantage of a favourable opportunity of improving the country than to postpone improvement for some indefinite period. Besides, there had been much opposition, and it was well to strike the iron while it was hot. Everybody said that the Baron Reuter was an honest, trustworthy man, and Persia was anxious to prove her unlimited confidence in England by giving her unrestricted power over the country.' The Foreign Minister went on to say that the alternate days' rest from festivities in Paris would be much prized by them, although their late activity had done them no harm. For his own part, although he was naturally of a weak constitution, and although he had had but very little sleep of late, he had never been in better health. He looked forward with much pleasure to the visit he was about to pay, in company with the Grand Vizier, to Lord Lyons, whom he had long known in Constantinople and in Paris. Malcom Khan speaks French with extreme elegance, but he took occasion to remark that he is of true Persian origin, and is a native of Ispahan. His enlightened reformation of abuses in his own country, and his ultimate triumph over all interested opposition, are too well known to need allusion here. Enough that, as he said himself, the Shah and all about him felt with equal intensity the delight so warmly expressed by Malcom Khan in the reception given to them by the English people and their much-loved Queen."

CAUSE OF THE ACHEEN WAR.

(From the Madras Times, July 3.)

THE settlement of a quasi-Dutch colony on the banks of the Deli River on the coast of Sumatra, with its gradual but steady rise into importance, is a fact not generally known, and the knowledge of it would have been still more limited if it had not been for the outbreak of these hostilities. This settlement at Deli may be said to have been formed within the last ten years, under an (alleged) informal convention or treaty, or whatever you may call it, between the authorities of Netherlands India and the last Sultan of Deli, and which treaty was never acknowledged nor sanctioned by the paramount ruler of Sumatra, the Sultan of Acheen. The formation of this settlement has always been a bone of contention between the latter and the Dutch, and warfare would have broken out before about the matter had it not been that the majority of settlers in the new colony are British subjects—or claim to be so—and not Dutch. The new settlement was likely to prove one of the most important colonies the Dutch possessed in the East or any other part of the world. In the amount of its resources and their rapid development, it bid fair to rival the long-established Government of the Netherlands India, unless a change was hereafter made in the very liberal policy under which it was founded, and a similar system introduced as to that followed in Java, so belauded by a Bengal Civilian (Money) and so crushingly exposed by a Dutch author in his novel of "Max Havillar."

The lowlands, over which the colonial authorities claim to rule, extend to no great distance inland before they are bounded by the precipitous hills of the Bhattiak country. Over these hills also, the Dutch claim right of sovereignty, but never attempted to interfere in any way with the inhabitants until the close of 1870, when the Dutch Controller of Deli (the title of the Governor) organised an exploratory and political mission to the hitherto unvisited recesses of these hills.

At first the expedition was received in a friendly manner, and six weeks elapsed without any contretemps, when an "indiscretion," as it was officially termed, or more properly an exhibition of Dutch blackguardism towards a native woman, compelled the speedy return of the party to the lowlands. Thither the Bhatiaks never venture. Beyond the confines of their thickly wooded hills and dells, down and through which never failing streams of water gush and glide, is to them the abode of evil spirits and devils, like those which tempted the good St. Anthony, of "every shape and size." A sufficient glimpse, however, was obtained of the country to show the great value of its timber, the agricultural capabilities of its vallies; and, to tempt the "enterprise" or cupidity of Europeans, gold and minerals were found to exist in quantities.

This expedition, however, may be set down as the cause of the present war. The visit of the Dutch Controller gave additional dissatisfaction to the ruler of Acheen, widening the breach between him and the Dutch. Twenty hours' notice was all that was allowed to foreign residents, except Chinese, to remove their goods, and their property was then seized, and hostilities in reality commenced. As far as yet can be seen, the Dutch have been worsted; and unless they improve in their tactics and fighting qualities, they will have to maintain a long contest with the brave, if semi-savage, Acheenese, more especially as the latter are well found in the appliances of modern warfare, such as arms of precision, &c., &c.

THE NEW FRENCH ARMY.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

THE French army has just been thrown into a state of some excitement by the report of the Military Reorganization Committee in the Assembly, which recommends the suppression of the foot Chasseurs, numbering thirty battalions, each 1000 men strong. Marshal Canrobert, a former officer of Chasseurs, General de L'Admirault, Marshal MacMahon, and the entire Conseil Superieur de la Guerre have taken alarm, so that the new War Minister, who at first favoured the suppression, has promised to oppose the Committee's recommendation in the Assembly; and the French Rifle Brigades will therefore probably continue to exist as formerly. This incident gives a fair illustration of the spirit in which military reforms are suggested in France by civilians and opposed by military men. A committee is appointed, examines witnesses by the hundred, accumulates complaints, grievances, and schemes enough to form a printed mountain, but, perplexed at last by this mass of evidence, falls back suddenly on the plan of some belligerent theorist, generally a pushing colonel who has written a pamphlet, and recommends a sweeping measure sufficient to throw the whole service out of gear. Then the superior war council—a body of illustrious obstructives, traditionally averse from all reforms whatever—rush up in a panic, and offer such resistance that not only the sweeping measure but all the other measures of less import have to be reconsidered, or, as most commonly happens, are shelved indefinitely. This sort of thing has been going on for the last two years. Officers of all arms are complaining "qu'ils ne savent plus sur quel pied danser;" and the French army, in despite of all that has been said and written, is no further advanced towards its reorganization than it was before the war.

The present tendency among the generals seems to be to undo all the work which M. Thiers attempted. M. Thiers was for an army modelled on that of the first Republic—no *corps d'élite*, as much artillery as possible, huge masses of line infantry, a good deal of light and very little heavy cavalry. Immediately after the peace all the old regiments of the Imperial Guard were abolished; so were the Lancers, Dragoons, and the Carabineers. The Zouaves were packed off to Africa together with the mounted Chasseurs; the Spahis were converted into Hussars, and the numerous varieties of uniform which had served to maintain a salutary *esprit de corps* in the old service were done away with. All the heavy cavalry were dressed in dark-blue tunics with white facings, the light cavalry in sky-blue and black, and the abolition of the foot Chasseurs, which M. Thiers was one of the first to recommend, would have brought the whole infantry to one uniform, the different regiments being only distinguished from one another by the numbers on their buttons. Dismay is no word for the feeling which these changes and projected changes excited. The officers were disgusted and almost mutinous. Lancers who were stripped of their fine clothes and poured into Hussar squadrons, where they had to begin all their drill over again, got on very badly with their comrades, and took most unkindly to the sort of red jam-pot which was given them as a head-dress in lieu of their smart schapskas. Carabineers and Dragoons, too, who had kept up an amicable rivalry with the Cuirassiers, became sulky on being scattered about anyhow among the Cuirassier corps, whom they had always sought to outvie; and there was probably never so much bad blood, so many regimental wrangles, duels, scandals, and, in short, so little brotherly feeling among French officers as during the last two troublous years. To crown all, the new military law which was to enable France to bring 1,500,000 into the field has become practically a dead letter. Conscripts who drew good numbers, exempting them from active service, were supposed to be enrolled in the reserve, and to undergo three months' training every year at the depot in their canton; but these depots have not been established, the reserves exist only on paper, and a number of colonels and captains who were promised depot commands are lolling about on half-pay, with their hands in their pockets, and adding their grumbles to the general clamour. Three minor elements of confusion have further helped to spread among the non-commissioned officers and privates an amount of discontent very prejudicial to the efficiency of the service. In the first place, by M. Thiers's new law privates are forbidden to re-enlist after the age of twenty-nine, and non-commissioned officers after thirty-two, so that a large number of veteran soldiers and sergeants who had intended to make the army their career—men who were thoroughly trained, and who besides had grown unfit for any trade or occupation but soldiering—were discharged when their term had expired last January without a farthing of compensation, and this though many of them would have been entitled to a pension if they had been allowed to remain in the service a year or two longer. Another batch will go next year, and so on every twelvemonth—unless the law be repealed—until the army has been altogether cleared of those old soldiers and experienced sergeants who till now were considered to be the backbone of every regiment. In the next place, the one-year volunteers have made their first appearance in garrison, and have been sowing class jealousy broad cast. These young men, all sons of well-to-do parents, enlist for a twelve-month without pay, and disburse 1500 francs down to avoid conscription and reserve service. As the main object is to train them in the shortest time possible, they are drilled at high pressure and excused from fatigues. They live in rooms apart, mess apart, put on civilians' clothes on Sundays when they go out of barracks, and in short, form a regular aristocracy in the ranks. This would not be much liked in any army, but to average French soldiers it is extremely humiliating. The perfect equality which used to exist among privates of all social ranks was one of the best characteristics of the French army. A duke's son who had run through his money was not ashamed of enlisting, and for him to affect to despise his humbler comrades was a thing unheard of, nor would it have been tolerated. But the one-year volunteers both despise and corrupt their poorer brother soldiers—that is, they either lord it over them or lead them into extravagant revels quite out of keeping with an ordinary private's means; and the good order and morale of the service are consequently in either case damaged. The third source of discontent consists in the perpetual changes made in the drills. Since the 15th of April the infantry corps have been subjected to nine hours' drill every day, but as fast as one movement was mastered some War-office mandate was issued to discard it in favour of another reputed simpler. The drill manual has been quite as much wrangled over at the War Office as the depot and firearms questions; and even now both cavalry and infantry are in doubt as to whether they shall not be instructed to forget all the new things they have been taught and to revert to the platoon and marching exercises in vogue before 1870, and still advocated by most General officers. Not much is heard by the public of the irritation rife throughout the French army, for General de Cissey prohibited officers from writing pamphlets or to newspapers; but sullenness and disaffection are not less dangerous because they can find no vent.

Whether the changes introduced by M. Thiers were good or the reverse is a point which need not be discussed; but this much is certain, that if Marshal MacMahon's Government take to undoing piecemeal what has been done without having a clearly defined plan of their own for reorganising the army, the result will not only be very costly, but must so heighten the confusion as to incapacitate French soldiers for a very long time from taking the field. Thus as regards the Chasseurs, about whose suppression a sharp skirmish will doubtless be fought in the Assembly, all the old Generals of the Empire hold strenuously for *corps d'élite*, and would have a battalion of Chasseurs, all skilled marksmen, attached to every division of infantry. They contend that if there are no picked corps to fall back upon, a doubtful battle quickly becomes a rout. This was the opinion of Napoleon the First, who used to keep back his Guards until the line were well engaged with the enemy; then, if a wing showed signs of distress, down came these splendid troops to the rescue, and their arrival always inspired such confidence that the most dejected linesmen would rally and go to work again. Similarly as to the *esprit de corps* engendered by diversity of uniforms and arms. Old generals all say they never saw the French cavalry look so scraggy, shabby, and out of conceit with themselves as they have done at recent reviews, where endless squadrons have cantered by all monotonously dressed alike, and exciting neither admiration nor curiosity among the spectators. This was not so when each Hussar regiment had its distinctive colour in lace, jacket, and busby-bag; when there were Lancers with scarlet, yellow, and light blue plastrons and plumes; Carabineers in brass helmets and breast-plates, differing conspicuously from the steel of the graver Cuirassiers; Dragoons with leopard's-skin saddle-cloths and helmet bands; and mounted Chasseurs, dark, compact, and swift, who struggled valorously and successfully to hold their own with the red-coated Spahis. In those days each regiment was a spectacle in itself; it was a familiar object to the public, who talked of its achievements in the field and on parade as household words; and a trooper would have deemed himself dishonoured who had figured at a review otherwise than in a manner to prove that his was the smartest and most efficient regiment in the service. As to the Line, they used to be kept up to the mark by trying to emulate the swinging gait of the Zouaves, the elastic tread of the Chasseurs de Vincennes, the rush of the Turkos, or the faultless manœuvring of the Imperial Guard; and nothing was finer than to see French infantry sweep past a saluting flag, every soldier bent with his whole heart on distinguishing himself. Now that the Zouaves and Turkos are confined to Africa, and that the Imperial Guard are no more, the line have only the foot Chasseurs to vie with, and if these be suppressed, emulation will have nothing to feed upon. To this it is answered that equality, uniformity, and cheapness are better than show and tinsel, which did such poor service at Sedan; and as politics enter into all the disputes of Frenchmen, we shall, no doubt, see the Republicans hotly advocate the maintenance of the existing order of things on the ground that *corps d'élite* are aristocratic and costly, and the majority fly the other way and revive the distinctive uniforms, symbols, and precedences in the army as they were before the war, simply to spite their opponents. The generals who would bring back the old order have certainly this argument on their side—that the French army were not beaten because they were well dressed, but because the administrative and staff departments were bad; and they may urge that if only these faulty branches of the service can be reformed, the artillery improved, and the effective strength of the forces increased, the old system is as good a one as any other, and unquestionably the most French. But the whole subject promises some warm debates; and it is of importance to others besides Frenchmen, for to predict the foreign policy of France one must form a clear estimate of the state of her army. Any army which France could put into the field at this moment would make even a sorrier exhibition of itself than those which went to pieces in 1870.

THE NAVAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD.

(From the United Service Gazette.)

THE magnificent naval display at Spithead on Monday last cannot have failed to impress all who witnessed it with the maritime power of England. Members of both Houses of the Legislature saw a fleet such as no other Power, or, perhaps, combination of Powers, could put forth; for without losing sight of the fact that all the ships composing it were not in a thorough condition of sea-going efficiency, we are quite justified in speaking of those assembled for Royal inspection on Monday last as being of their various types superior to any in the world. Doubtlessly, the general impression made on his Majesty the Shah, on the Royal personages who accompanied him, on the Lords and Commons of England, and on the British public, was, that on her Navy, for maintaining the first place among nations, England must depend, and would be perfectly safe in doing so. There can be no doubt of the truth of the first part of such impression, but of the latter part so much cannot said. Assuming that the *Materiel* is all-sufficent, or that it could be so added to as to make it so, is the *Personnel* equally satisfactory? Of course, in putting such a query, we do not even by implication throw the shadow of a doubt on those high qualities for which the officers and men of the Royal Navy have, through all time, been distinguished. Our question is directed more to the actual numbers available, and of what ratings, &c., such numbers are composed. A return of the number of seamen, petty officers, particularising the individual ratings of leading, able, and ordinary seamen, together with the average ages of each class, composing the force assembled on Monday, would not, it is to be feared, afford matter of congratulation. The majority of our petty officers would be found wanting in years and the experience only gained by long service, and the majority of the seamen would be found to have only just arrived at the age of manhood. To partially man a considerable portion of the Spithead force the whole of the harbour reserve ships, including the gunnery depôts at Portsmouth and Devonport, were cleared out, so much so in the two latter instances, that all drills have been necessarily suspended. The officers selected for the commands were also taken from other duties. Thus it would be a fallacy to think that this fleet represented one fully officered and manned, and capable of proceeding to sea to meet an enemy. This is a point, in speaking of Monday's naval spectacle at Spithead, which should be borne in mind. The show did not represent a fleet ready to weigh anchor and proceed on any service required of it. To allow it to assemble for the mere purpose of inspection absorbed nearly all of our available blue-jacket strength. To have fully manned it would have left us without reserves of any sort—the gallant corps of Royal Marine Artillery and Light Infantry excepted—to fall back upon. We must therefore look at Monday's naval display not so much as one showing the strength of the *personnel* of the Navy as of its *matériel*, and as intended to show our distinguished visitor the several types of ships, floating batteries, and gunboats of which it is composed. It is, we repeat, essentially necessary that this should be kept in view, the deduction being that more consideration, care, and mindfulness should be bestowed upon the *personnel* than it now receives. The points which should occupy the attention of Mr. Goschen are not only how to make the Navy more expansive, but also how to obtain for it thorough efficiency. At present, it is not too much to say that it possesses neither of these qualities. We have only just a sufficient number of seamen for immediate requirements, and those who have been trained in and passed through the Navy are lost to the naval service of the country, for the simple reason that no efficient system of reserves has been yet established, or any system offering sufficient inducement for securing such services. It is not too much, perhaps, to assume that, in the event of war, many men-of-war's men who had voluntarily left would join the Fleet, but nothing should be left to chance in providing for the emergency of war. All pensioners are of course, in the event of hostilities, obliged to serve, should their services be required, but these form comparatively only a small number of those who have been trained in the Navy, and who have left rather than complete their time for a pension. It is men such as these who would be so valuable as a Reserve. That the question of providing efficient Reserves for the Navy should be at once grappled with no member of the Legislature present at Spithead on Monday can doubt, for ships must have men, and trained men too, to man them. The Navy within itself offers a splendid nucleus for forming an efficient Reserve. Of officers there are more than sufficient. As a first necessity to efficiency, the present Active Lists of officers must be reduced, and it is satisfactory to find the Admiralty are taking steps for bringing such reduction about. It has been suggested by several able Naval officers, as also by more than one distinguished member of the Legislature, that a "Reserve Royal Navy" should be established, and such appears to be the only sure foundation upon which any reliable Naval Reserve can be built. It is unwise, if not somewhat dishonest, to flatter the officers of the Mercantile Marine with the idea they could assume command on board her Majesty's ships in the event of war. Trained officers and trained men must ever hold the first place in any Naval Reserve or Naval war, and the Mercantile Marine produces of itself neither the one nor the other. After the experience of thirteen years, the existing Royal Naval Reserve cannot be pronounced a success, or as being even satisfactory, although the late modifications in its rules will, in all probability, tend more to such results; but grafted on a Reserve Royal Navy, it would have more vitality, and bear not only good fruit, but a sufficiency of it. There are highly efficient officers about to be retired from the active portion of the Navy to whom it would be a pleasurable duty to be still associated with it as a Reserve, and who, from age and experience, are better fitted than younger men for organizing such a force as any Naval Reserve for this country should be. There will always be a sufficient number of officers passing through the Navy efficient and available in the event of war for the augmentation of the active Force, in the case of a necessity for such an increase. It is not that the officers of the Mercantile Marine should be ignored, far from it—they are seamen and they are Englishmen, and it is the duty, no less than the policy, of the Government to avail itself of such admirable *matériel*; but, in doing so, it would be the height of folly to overlook the fact that there are ready to hand officers more capable, from their life-training in the Navy itself, than the merchant officer can ever be. The subject must be discussed and treated from a practical point of view, and all political and sentimental feeling put aside. The country wants the best *matériel* it can find for a Naval Reserve. It might have been politic to recognize a rank of Naval Reserve officer, if only for the purpose of interesting the masters and mates of the merchant navy in the Naval Reserve movement when it was first introduced; but it is quite a mistake to say that such officers are a positive necessity, or that if the services of the retired and reserved, but still efficient officers of the Navy were made available, they could compete with them. In addition to this, the Navy itself can be most judiciously and effectively expanded, by increasing the number of that valuable class, the warrant officers. As regards officers, it is wholly unnecessary for the Government or the Admiralty to look beyond the present and prospective Reserved and Retired Lists. There will be abundant occupation in the event of war for the cream of the officers of the Mercantile Marine—of which it is presumed the present Royal Naval Reserve Lists are composed—without taking them from their natural sphere, and as it will not follow that a declaration of war is to shut up our commerce, our armed merchant ships, which for size and speed are equal to many Royal Naval commands, will consequently require proportionately as efficient Commanders. Our splendid Merchant Navy could be, without any great difficulty and with a little preparation, made capable of great and valuable service in the event of war. Even if ships were made capable under ordinary circumstances of protecting themselves, it would be no small gain, for if England is ever engaged in naval hostilities, it would be a blunder to carry them on other than in the most determinedly decisive manner.

Notwithstanding the unequalled sight presented by the Fleet assembled at Spithead, there is much remaining to be done to make the Service that Fleet represents what it should be. That it is not so Mr. Goschen himself must admit, but even Mr. Goschen, although he can do much—certainly very much more than he has done—cannot do all that is necessary without the help of Parliament, backed by the voice of public opinion. Ships there may be, but a properly organised *personnel* there is not; and although the task may, from previous tinkering and blundering, require a degree of capacity and energy not common to find, if Mr. Goschen would only essay it, and act upon the advice of his present distinguished professional colleagues at the Admiralty, we venture to predict for the right honourable gentleman a great success. The Naval assemblage at Spithead was perfect, as representing types of war engines actually afloat not to be surpassed by the Navies of the world, but it was nothing more.

HOW TO DRESS AS A LADY ON £15 A YEAR.

(From the Athenæum.)

WE once heard a lady declare, as one speaking with authority, "that she really thought it practicable for a lady, with care, to dress tolerably on three hundred pounds a year"! Whether she herself ever performed that feat, we do not know; but, fortunately for the daughters of Eve, many of them have found it possible to make themselves look fascinating on much less. To help them in that desirable but difficult undertaking, we have here an excellent little book, which states the possibility of solving the problem of dressing "like a lady" on the modest sum of fifteen pounds a year; but the care and the difficulty of the undertaking seem a heavy burden to lay upon pretty and tender shoulders. Fifteen pounds a year is assumed by the author of this manual as the minimum to which the sumptuary expenses of "a lady" can be reduced; although we doubt whether Necessity, which rebels against both laws and theories, has not obliged some "ladies" to dress on less. However, fifteen pounds, in these days of high prices, is a modest sum, and all readers will endorse the good-humoured admission of the authoress, that "twenty pounds would be a far pleasanter sum with which to deal, and five-and-twenty better still;" also, that "it is, emphatically, a 'great bore;' having so small an allowance." But, having recognised "the care and the forethought" involved in keeping within the bounds of the sum she has set down, she draws so lively a picture of the results to be obtained, that male readers may be slow to understand how anything better could be desired; and even the slenderly-portioned females for whom the work is intended may catch some of the spirit in which it is written, and find that there are joys in constructing, and contriving, and planning, to lay out a small sum to the best advantage—joys which the careless and extravagant can never know. The homely and old-fashioned virtue of Thrift may be raised to the beauty and grace of a fine art. Good sense and thriftiness are the two virtues which never fail to bring their own reward in this world; indeed, they may be said to repay their votaries with compound interest! It is not economy alone that is enforced in this book; the absolute duty of being ornamental and pleasant to look upon is laid down with quite as much emphasis, and with so much good sense, that we quote the words of the authoress, for the benefit of all whom they may concern:—

"A woman is more or less judged by the style of her dress, and half her influence for good or bad depends on it also. Few deny this in theory, and if they only could or would put it in practice, what a marvellous increase of pleasantness and comfort there would be for the remainder of the world, to say nothing of what would accrue to themselves. It makes one quite sad to think of the husbands, brothers, and male relatives in general, who are daily rubbed up the wrong way by their womankin on limited incomes, the said limitations being continually made the excuse for shortcomings and shabbiness."

Lord Lytton says, in one of his novels, that a woman rarely think another woman ugly who is thoroughly well dressed; Miss Austen says, in "Northanger Abbey" if we recollect right, "that woman is *fine* for her own satisfaction alone,"—and both remarks are true and subtle. Women recognise the value of materials and think of the money they must have cost; but the result in the one case is something that it is a pleasure to look at, and in the other a mild feeling of envy is excited at the sight of feminine treasures on which each fair beholder desires the opportunity of exercising her own genius. It is not the things themselves, but the possibilities they offer, which excite an imaginative love of finery in a woman. To dress well, to be agreeable to look at, is clearly one of the social duties laid upon women; but the problem is how to do so by practising thought, foresight, contrivance, and economy, instead of idly following the whim of the moment, regardless of expense or of the means of paying for what is bought. The precepts upon payment of debts, and running up no bills, are some of the most valuable in the book. The "Lady" who has written this useful little volume has done a good deed.

On Monday, 25th ultimo, one of three heavily teams, with loading for Mr. J. W. Eckford, of Malaraway, which passed through Narribri, encountered some short distance a man and a woman leading a couple of pack horse, the packs being of unusual dimensions. The leading horses, frightened at the apparition, shied and bolted off the road, dragging the dray and the rest of the team after them. The dray, cannoning from tree to tree, soon came to grief, the horses being beyond all control. The off wheel was smashed into smithereens, the dray trundling back on its nave and near wheel; the near shaft was broken, and the break screw twisted up like a piece of wire, showed how heavy must have been the collision.

Intelligence reached Cooma that a son of Mr. John Barrett, of Bolaira, near Seymour, was missing. It appears, from what we can learn, that the little boy, who is only five years of ago, accompanied by one of his brothers or sisters, left home with a dray—for what purpose we could not ascertain. Through some unfortunate accident the dray upset, and all the members of Mr. Barrett's family, with the exception of the little boy who is lost, found their way home on Wednesday evening. Search for the missing one was at once instituted, and, although vigorously prosecuted, no trace of the little fellow could be found.

On last Friday, as the coach to Young was passing through North Yass, it met with an accident, and senior-constable Gibbons, who was with the gold escort, was thrown from the coach, and received severe injuries to his right leg and thigh. As the coach was passing the culvert at the other side of Simpson's, Mrs. Simpson was standing in the middle of the road, and Mr. Miller, the driver, shouted to her to get out of the road, but she took no notice of him, and as he approached her he pulled his horses and turned them, in order to pass her, but as he got the horses by her side she lifted up her hands and shouted at the horses, which frightened them and caused them to turn off the road, thus bringing the coach in contact with the culvert, throwing the senior-constable from the box and causing him the injuries above alluded to. Fortunately the pole of the coach broke, or else Mr. Gibbons would have received more severe injuries.

An old man named Meggs died on the roadside near Hewlong a few days back. He had often expressed his fears that he would die suddenly and be eaten by ants.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.—September 6.

Rachael Cohen, schooner, 170 tons, Captain Fuller, from Port Macdonald 28th August. Nipper and Joe, agents.

Airey Force, ship, 1028 tons, Captain Sprott, from Liverpool 11th June. Smith, Brothers, and Co., agents.

John Penn (s.), 180 tons, Captain Sheed, from Merimbula. Passengers—Messrs. Kesterton, Watson, Olerne, Mr. Graham, M.P., and Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Niven, Miss Asher, and 1 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Kembla (s.), 500 tons, Captain Page, from Brisbane 4th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Burne and family (4) and servant, Mrs. Mackay and family (4), Mrs. Nonan, Mrs. Sutton, Misses Page (2), Miss Davis, Messrs. Little, Mackay, Donner, M'Kinyon, Hut Hing, and 35 in the steerage. Joseph Ward and Co., agents.

September 7.

Ballina (s.), 270 tons, Captain Bracegirdle, from Macleay River 4th instant. Passengers—Captain Randell, Mr. Dalton, and 1 in the steerage. C. and R. R. Co., agents.

City of Adelaide (s.), 834 tons, Captain D. Walker, from Melbourne 4th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Snelling, Mrs. Cowper, Mrs. Gardiner and maid, Mrs. J. Stevenson, Mrs. A. N. Gorlan, Mrs. Teece, Mrs. Brett, Mrs. Myges, Miss Stubbs, Miss Anderson, Miss Murphy, Miss Teece, Master Teece, Rev. W. J. Hagill, Rev. H. B. Curr, Messrs. A. N. Gorlaw, John M'Kenzie, M. Cowie, J. W. Jenkins, J. Stevenson, A. Mullinson, M. Gardiner, O. Lloyd, W. K. Smith, A. C. Jones, W. C. Wilson, and 30 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

City of Brisbane (s.), Captain F. C. Knight, from Brisbane 4th instant. Passengers—Mrs. James Foote, Mrs. French and son, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. W. Hill, Mrs. and Miss Scott, Mrs. and Miss M'Cormack and child, Dr. and Mrs. Nesbett and child, Messrs. W. N. Balls, F. Morgan, T. Hatfield, R. L. Thelan, R. Oliver, E. D. Davidson, and 15 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Craig Ellachie, brig, 236 tons, Captain Stewart, from Newcastle 29th ultimo. Captain, agent.

Eastern Light, ship, 1245 tons, Captain Perry, from Liverpool 16th May. Passengers—30 in the steerage. Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—September 7.

Wentworth (s.), for Melbourne.
Bangalore (s.), for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—September 8.

James Paton, for Yokohama; Royal Duke, for Normanton; Fairy Rock, for Newcastle.

CLEARANCES.—September 6.

Serena Thayer, schooner, 206 tons, Captain Brown, for Tahiti. Passengers—Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, 3 children and servant.

Colonist, schooner, 109 tons, Captain Greenlees, for Rockhampton.

Bangalore (s.), 1173 tons, Captain Torbock, for Galle via Melbourne. Passengers for Southampton—Miss Nichols, Mr. John Hunter; for Venice—Mr. W. Baddely; for Madras—Mr. F. Dumaresq; for Galle—Mr. Bourguillot, Mons. Fontaine, Madame Soutin; for Melbourne—Mr. W. C. Wilson, Mr. David Duffy, Mr. Brookes, Mr. W. Gotch, Mr. J. S. Gotch, and Mr. L. Levy.

COASTERS INWARDS.—September 6.

Scotia, Hirondelle, Alert, from Newcastle, with 440 tons coal; Saxonia (s.), Little Pet, from Wollongong, with 560 tons coal; Dairymaid, from Shoalhaven, with 70 kegs butter, 7 pigs, 3 coops fowls, 8 cases eggs, 49 sides bacon, 15 bags maize; Rechael, from the Macleay, with 530 bags maize, 9 pigs, 2 coops fowls, 29 hides; Morpeth (s.), from Morpeth, with 66 bales hay, 20 bags bone dust, 250 bags coke, 69 bags sugar, 17 bags oysters, 1 ton old iron, 1 horse, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—September 6.

Little Pet, for Wollongong; Schoolboy, for the Richmond; Dairymaid, for Shellharbour; Hirondelle, Native Lass, Scotia, Saxonia (s.), Alert, for Newcastle.

IMPORTS.—September 6.

Rachael Cohen, from Port Macdonald: 1000 bags wheat, 1027 bags flour.

Kembla (s.), from Rockhampton: 8 bales wool, Rookley; 16 bales wool, Tidswell and Co. From Maryborough: 1 cask tallow, Mort and Co.; 37 packages copper, Mount Coora Co. From Brisbane: 6 hogsheads molasses, Order.

Airey Force, from Liverpool: 149 packages raisins, Dalton, Brothers; 54 packages, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 17 packages, J. Murphy and Son; 350 packages brandy, 30 cases, Feez and Birrell; 100 packages tinplates, Myers and Solomon; 100 hogsheads ale, Walford and Sparke; 779 packages beer, J. Fraser and Co.; 100 tons pig iron, 20,000 slates, 35 packages whisky, 240 packages, 1010 sacks salt, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 5 packages, J. D. Cormick; 45 tons rock salt, 585 sacks salt, J. Taylor; 136 cases stout, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.; 300 sacks salt, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome; 58 hogsheads beer, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 2 packages, J. M'Rickard, Brothers; 1 package, Hamburger, Brothers; 45 cases whisky, 6 hogsheads, 12 barrels, D. Nichol; 107 packages, W. Wolfen and Co.; 505 packages, Travers and Gibson; 44 packages, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 28 packages, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 16 packages, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome; 52 packages tobacco, Parbury, Lamb, and Co.; 439 packages whisky, Harbottle, Biddulph, and Alsop; 1 package, E. J. Flanagan; 600 hogsheads ale, 100 barrels beer, 275 boxes tinplates, Campbell and Co.; 42 casks glassware, Mason, Brothers; 52 tons rock salt, D. Cooper and Co.; 22 tanks malt, 1936 bags salt, 280 packages stout, 20 tons rock salt, 72 packages tobacco, 35 packages, Order.

September 7.

Eastern Light, from Liverpool: 250 boxes bricks, Willis, Lloyd, and Co.; 100 cases beer, Walford and Sparke; 224 cases 100 hogsheads beer, J. Fraser and Co.; 100 casks ale, 40 tons salt, 21 packages, Nelson, Brothers; 100 casks beer, 27 tons rock salt, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 50 casks rum, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.; a quantity of machinery, &c., Commissioner for Railways; 1000 sacks salt, 48 tons rock salt, D. Cooper and Co.; 2 cases, Rev. J. Murray; 1 package, Mrs. Morgan; 1 case, H. W. Gillham; 115 bundles wire, 385 sacks 5 tons salt, 63 packages, Dalton, Brothers; 200 boxes tinplates, 9963 bags salt, 1738 deals, 30 boxes raisins, 220 cases beer, 250 bundles wire, 7610 fire bricks, 150 barrels currants, Order.

City of Adelaide (s.), from Melbourne: 458 bags rice, 143 iron rails, 68 bars iron, 142 lengths gas pipes, 30 stamp shoes, 24 stamp bottoms, 43 hogsheads beer, 10 cases tobacco, 5 tanks malt, 30 boxes tinplates, 17 cases galvanised iron, 54 packages rope, 16 sacks seed, 6 camp ovens, 2 trunks boots, 40 chests 134 half-chests 20 packages 43 boxes tea, 6 cases plants, 6 parcels, and 42 packages sundries.

City of Brisbane (s.), from Brisbane: 67 packages tin ore, T. Hills; 17 packages tin ore, Hardie and Gorman; 250 bags malt, Fitzgerald and Co.; 30 bundles skins, H. Beit; 13 hides, 1 cask tallow, J. Turner; 10 bales wool, Mort and Co.; 23 bags tin ore, Gilchrist, Weston, and Co.; 110 bags tin ore, H. A. Thompson; 30 bags tin ore, D. Eisenstadter; 114 bags tin ore, M'Donald and Co.; 13 bundles sugar-cane, 13 packages, May Key; 12 packages drapery, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 145 bars 601 bundles iron, M. Orr; 8 hogsheads molasses, G. Wilson; 220 mats sugar, W. Sloan and Co.; 1 bag gold, National Bank Australia; 3359 ingots copper, Mount Perry Copper Co.; 38 bags oysters, 66 cases fruit, Order.

EXPORTS.—September 6.

Colonist, for Rockhampton: 8 packages brandy, 5 packages whisky, 5 packages wine, 20 cases old tom, 50 cases geneva, 298 casks beer, 35 bags salt, 13 bundles wire, 22 packages oilstores, 50 bags maize, 23 kegs powder, 23 bales hay, 23 packages.

Serena Thayer, for Tahiti: 328 tons coal, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 18 packages drapery, 5 packages earthenware, 26 cases oilstores, 8 cases butter, 20 kegs beef, Moore, Henderson, and Co.; 3 packages prints, Young and Lark; 100 boxes soap, T. and J. Skinner; 2 cases saddles, 1 package leather, Alderson and Sons; 9 packages, Agricultural Society.

Bangalore (s.), for Galle: 1 package quartz, C. W. Weeks; 8 packages preserved meat, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 1 case jewellery, Hardy, Brothers; 5494 oz. gold, Bank New South Wales, 11,763 oz. silver, 10,000 sovereigns, Oriental Bank; £670 gold coin, £50 silver coin, Hamburger, Brothers, and Co.; 70,000 sovereigns, Commercial Bank; 1390 sovereigns, Sum Kum Tiy.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

For Melbourne.—By the Blackbird (s.), this day, at 11 a.m.
For Batavia.—By the Tennyson, this day, at noon.
For Brisbane and Maryborough.—By the Balclutha (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.
For Brisbane, Gladstone, and Rockhampton.—By the Lord Ashley (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.
For Grafton.—By the New England (s.), this day, at 8 p.m.

The Balclutha (s.) leaves to-day for Brisbane and Maryborough. She has been laid up for the last two months undergoing a general overhaul to her hull and machinery. Her saloon has also been redecorated.

A brig, bound north, with her bulwarks gone as far as the main rigging, was telegraphed as passing Jervis Bay on Saturday morning.

The John Penn (s.) left Merimbula at noon on 5th instant. Experienced strong southerly winds with high sea, and arrived in Sydney at 8.30 a.m. on the 6th. She brings the following cargo:—60 kegs butter, 2 casks tallow, 70 bags bacon, 30 bags bark, 500 cheeses, 90 hides, 450 cases maizena, 100 pigs, 4 horses, 2 buggies, and sundries.

The Ballina (s.) crossed Macleay bar at 4 p.m. on 4th instant, passed Port Stephens at 9.30 on the 5th, and put into Newcastle at 5 p.m. same day, left Newcastle at 3.30 a.m. on the 6th, and arrived in Sydney at 10.30 p.m. same day. Experienced fine weather to Port Stephens, thence to Sydney fresh southerly gales and heavy sea, compelling the steamer to put into Newcastle for shelter. Cargo: 1710 bags maize, and sundries.

The City of Brisbane (s.) left Brisbane on Thursday, at 0.15 p.m., and cleared the South Passage at 4.30 p.m. She had north-west and westerly winds to the Clarence River, south-west and southerly to the Brothers, and a hard south-west and southerly gale the remainder of the passage, which moderated after passing Newcastle. Entered Sydney Heads on Sunday, at 5.30 a.m., and arrived at wharf at 6.30. The schooner Mary, of Melbourne, bound south, was passed off the Solitaries. The City of Brisbane brought the Queensland portion of the English mail, which was transhipped into the Bangalore on arrival yesterday.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. Bangalore left the port yesterday punctually at 11 a.m., and proceeded on her passage with a smart breeze from S.W.

The ship Airey Force sailed from Liverpool on 11th June, and carried very light winds to the Equator, which was crossed on 28th July in longitude 28° W. The S.E. trades were picked up in latitude 4° N., and were carried to 21° S., the trades hanging well to the southward, forcing the ship on to the South American coast, where she was obliged to tack when off Pernambuco. The meridian of the Cape of Good Hope was passed on the 8th August, and she made her easting on the parallel of latitude 45° S., N.W. winds prevailing. Cape Otway was sighted on the 2nd instant, and the vessel arrived in Sydney on the 6th instant.

The Kembla (s.) left Brisbane at 1.30 p.m. on the 4th instant, and passed Point Look-out at 5 p.m. same day; passed Smoky Cape on the 5th instant at 1 p.m., and arrived at the Grafton wharf at 2 p.m. on the 20th. She reports moderate weather to Smoky Cape, and from thence a strong southerly gale until arrival—the passage being made in forty-eight hours.

The brig Craig Ellachie left Newcastle on the 29th ultimo, bound for Melbourne, with a cargo of coal. She reached as far as 50 miles south of Cape Howe in the 5th instant, when she fell in with a violent southerly gale, when the ship was at once hove-to. While in this position a sea broke on board, carrying away bulwarks and stanchions on both sides from forward to the main rigging, taking overboard the longboat from its chocks and also the pinnace—sweeping the decks fore and aft, and washing overboard all spare spars and deck gear. The covering board and combings of main hatch were also started, and the deck-house shifted and completely knocked adrift. The pumps were at once sounded, and it was found that the vessel had three feet water in the hold. All hands were at once set to work at the pumps, but, as the heavy sea was continually making a clean breach over her, and she would not lay-to, Captain Stewart deemed it advisable to bear up. The sea which did all the damage struck the brig on the port bow; and it is extraordinary that the crew on deck were not all swept overboard. The Craig Ellachie is owned by Mr. Murrel, of Melbourne.

The French ironclad frigate Atalante was taken out of the Fitzroy Dock on Saturday at 7 p.m., having completed all repairs.

The ship Eastern Light left Liverpool on 16th May, and had moderate winds through the N.E. trades; she crossed the equator on 25th June in longitude 24·34 W. and carried the S.E. trades to latitude 29° S.; passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on 25th July, and made her easting on a parallel of 40° S. On 12th August, in latitude 42·30 S. and longitude 92·40 E., experienced a violent hurricane, which came in at N.W. veering to SW. by the east, barometer at the time being down to 29·30. The gale lasted for three days and brought up a very high and confused sea; this breeze was followed by N.W. and westerly winds. King's Island was sighted on the 30th ultimo, and Kent Group was passed the same night at 9 o'clock, from thence she has encountered heavy gales from E. to S.W., veering by the north. On the 6th instant the Eastern Light was in company, off Jervis Bay, with the Caltaine, ship, from Liverpool, bound to Sydney.

The barque Bostolier left Glasgow on 6th June, and passed Tuscar on the 9th; she had good N.E. trades to latitude 10° N., and from thence light airs and calms to the Equator; which was not crossed until the 13th July, in longitude 22° 40 W.; on the same date took the S.E. trades, and carried them to latitude 23 S. The meridian of the Cape of Good Hope was passed on 5th August, and having run down her easting on a parallel between 45° and 46° S., with W. and N. W. winds, ran through Bass' Straits on the 30th August; head winds have prevailed to Cape Howe.

The steamers Susannah Cuthbert and Grafton, bound north, had to return on Sunday morning owing to the heavy southerly gale.

The City of Adelaide (s.) left Sandridge at 2.30 p.m. on the 4th instant, and anchored at the Heads at 5.45 p.m. owing to a violent S.E. gale; weighed anchor and proceeded at 7 a.m. on the 5th instant; rounded Wilson's Promontory at 6.30 p.m. same day, and arrived at Port Jackson at 8 a.m. on the 7th instant. She reports strong southerly gales with heavy squalls and high sea throughout. The Dandenong (s.) was passed on the 6th instant, off Gabo Island, bound south.

THE WEATHER.

The storm signals denoting a southerly gale as prevailing on the coast were displayed at Fort Phillip on Saturday. The storm was felt in all its force at this port, and a very heavy sea was running at the Heads. The breeze lasted up to midnight, and then gradually took off. The Wentworth (s.), for Melbourne, which should have left on Saturday afternoon, proceeded as far as the Heads; but, finding the sea running heavily, and the gale at its height, Captain Brown wisely remained at anchor inside until yesterday morning, when he proceeded on his voyage.

STRANDING OF THE SHIP AIREY FORCE.

Owing to the steamer Goolwa being in dock, no steam-tug was available when this vessel made for the Heads on Saturday, and the ship was run in under canvas, with the intention of anchoring in the Quarantine ground. Unfortunately, in rounding to, and both anchors let go, the chains ran out to about 100 fathoms each and parted about four feet from the windlass, when the vessel tailed round and took the ground in Little Manly, the tide being about one quarter ebb. She remained in this position, but grounding heavily on the port side, until the tide made, when the steamers Thetis (in charge of Captain Hixson) and Goolwa being in attendance, she was towed off about 5.30 p.m., and taken up the harbour and made fast to the buoy in the Cove. Finding the vessel was leaking considerably, Captain Sprott, after consulting with Captain Banks, sent for a gang of men to pump the vessel during the night, and arranged with Mr. Bayliss to have the bottom examined as early as possible. During Saturday night she continued to leak so badly that it took twelve men to keep her free, with both pumps working. On Sunday forenoon, the diver (Sommers) made a thorough examination of the vessel, and found about 50 feet from abreast of foremast, on port bilge, more or less injured in the plates. He then stopped the leaks, so far as practicable, with tallow, in which he was so successful as to decrease the leakage to such a rate as to be easily kept under by the ship's company. Arrangements have been made to take the vessel alongside of Parbury's wharf this morning, and the cargo to be landed as fast as possible.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

September 5.—Ballina (s.), from Sydney.
September 5.—Mary Bannatyne, schooner, 116, Seal, from Sydney.
September 6.—Macedon (s.), Mayne, from Sydney.
September 6.—Suffolk, barque, Yarnell, from Melbourne.
September 6.—Clara Hargraves, barque, Duncan, from Melbourne.
September 6.—Medea, barque, Anthony, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

September 5.—Alice Maud, brig, Hurley, for Port Mackay, with 306 tons coal.
September 5.—Wild Wave, brig, James, for Brisbane, with 272 tons coal.
September 5.—Briton, barque, Dyson, for Auckland, with 646 tons coal.
September 5.—Kate Conley, barque, Hughes, for Port Mackay, with 190 tons coal.
September 5.—Ballina (s.), for Sydney.
September 6.—Thomas and Henry, brig, Clark, for Dunedin, with 70 empty casks, 20 tons coke, 1 ton paints, 35 dozen brooms, 24 casks tar, 260 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

September 5.—Tarra, Maria, Catherine Agnes, Wonlora, Rebecca, Lady Emma, Southern Cross, Prompt, from Sydney.
September 6.—Scotia, from Sydney.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVALS.

August 31.—Evelyn, from London.
September 1.—Great Queensland, from London, with 456 emigrants.

The Wreck of the Countess Russell.—The Government steamer Mary, having on board Captains Hunter, Mowatt, and Rundle, returned yesterday from her expedition to the above wreck, bringing a quantity of stores, sails, and other effects taken from the wreck. The ship, as described to us, lies deeply imbedded in sand in a very exposed place on the beach; and from the statement that persons are enabled to walk along a sandy causeway from shore to the vessel, it may be understood that not the remotest hopes can be entertained of getting her off. The Mary's people experienced great difficulty in the recovery of the effects, and although the weather was remarkably fine throughout, still there was a very high sea, and the boats engaged in communicating with the wreck were swamped on three occasions by the violence of the surf. The wreck has now got twelve feet of water in her, and, under the circumstances, considerable credit is due to the persons engaged in recovering all that could possibly be saved from the vessel. The Mary, which was loaded with all sorts of gear from stem to stern, also brought the crew belonging to the Countess Russell; and Mr. G. S. Curtis will sell the ship by auction on Friday next, for the benefit of all concerned.—*Northern Argus*, August 28.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

September 5.—Rangatira (s.), from Sydney; Jenny Oswald, King Oscar, Sarah and Mary, from Newcastle; Minnie, from Foo Chow; Dunsmore, from Calcutta.

September 6.—Bengal, from Boston; Rance, from Liverpool; William, from Newcastle.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WIND.	REMARKS.
Sept. 6.	5.30 a.m.	S.	Strong, and cloudy.
	Noon.	S.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.	Ditto and ditto.
Sept. 7.	5.30 a.m.	S.W.	Fresh and cloudy.
	Noon.	S.	Ditto, and clear.
	5 p.m.	S.	Ditto, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.—September 6.

QUEENSLAND.—9 A.M.

Normanton—SE. Fine	Rockhampton—W. Fine
Gilbert Town—SE. Fine	Maryborough—S. Fine
Etheridge—SE. Fine	Roma—SW., fresh. Fine
Cardwell—S. Fine	Taroom—W. Fine
Townsville—SE. Fine	Cape Moreton—SW. Fine
Bowen—SE. Fine	Brisbane—W., strong. Fine
Mackay—SE. Fine	Toowoomba—SW. Fine
Copperfield—SE. Fine	Warwick—S. Fine
Claremont—NW. Fine	Stanthorpe—W. Fine.
Gladstone—NW. Fine	

N. S. WALES.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.
Tenterfield	WNW. Fine	Calm. Fine
Casino	Calm. Fine	SE. Fine
Grafton	Calm. Fine	SW., strong. Fine
Clarence Heads	S. Fine. Sea smooth	W. Fine, clear
Glen Innes	Calm. Fine	W., strong. Fine
Inverell	Calm. Fine	NW., strong. Fine
Port Macquarie	SW. Fine	W. Fine
West Kempsey	SW. Fine	SW. Fine
Armidale	NW. Cloudy	W. Fine, cold
Tamworth	SW. Fine	SW. Cloudy
Gunnedah	SW. Fine	SW. Fine
Narrabri	SE. Fine	SW. Fine
Wee Waa	SE. Fine	SW. Fine
Pilliga	SW. Fine	SW. Fine
Muswellbrook	W. Fine	W. Fine
Murrurundi	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Fine
Singleton	W., strong	SW. Cloudy
Maitland	Calm. Fine, cloudy	WSW., strong. Dull
Newcastle	SW. Fine. Heavy sea	SW. Blowing hard
Barrenjoee	W., strong. Fine	S., strong. Cloudy
Windsor	NW. Fine	SW. Dull, cloudy
Sydney	WSW. Fine	SSW. Stormy
South Head	SW., hard. Heavy sea	S. Blowing strong
Wollongong	SW. Fine	SW., strong
Kiama	S. gale. Heavy sea	S., strong. Cloudy
Jervis Bay	S., strong. Heavy sea	
Goulburn	SW. Fine	SW. Fine, cloudy
Braidwood	SW. Cloudy	S. Cloudy, cold
Araluen	SW. Cloudy, overcast	SW. Cloudy
Moruya	WSW. Cloudy, cold	SW. Cloudy, cold
Queanbeyan	SSE. Showery	SSE., strong. Cloudy
Bombala	S. Fine	SW. Cold, snowing
Cooma	SW. Frosty, cold	S., strong. Cold
Eden	SSW. Showery	SW. gale. Raining
Gabo Island	S., strong. Showery	SW., strong
Yass	Calm. Fine	W. Fine
Gundagai	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Cloudy
Tumut	Calm. Fine	W. Cloudy, cold
Kiandra	S. Fine	SE. Cloudy
Albury	Calm. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Mount Victoria	W. Fine	Calm. Fine
Bathurst	SW. Fine	SW., strong. Fine
Carcoar	W. Fine, clear	SW. Fine
Hill End	SW. Fine, clear	SE. Fine
Tambaroora	W. Fine	W. Fine, cold
Mudgee	NW. Fine, very cold	SW. Fine
Gulgong	NW. Fine	Calm. Fine
Cassilis	NW. Very cold	W. Fine
Merriwa	WNW. Fine	SW. Fine, clear
Coolah	W. Frosty	N. Fine
Wellington	Calm. Fine	Calm. Cloudy, cold
Dubbo	Calm. Fine	N. Fine
Orange	SW. Dull	Calm. Fine
Forbes	W. Fine	NW. Cloudy
Grenfell	Calm. Fine	W. Calm, cloudy
Young	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Wagga Wagga	W. Fine	Calm. Cloudy, fine
Urana	SSW., strong. Fine	SSW. Fine, cold
Deniliquin	Calm. Fine	NNE. Fine
Hay	Calm. Fine	SW. Fine
Moulamein	Calm. Fine	NE. Cloudy
Balranald	Calm. Fine	NE. Cloudy.
Euston	Calm. Fine	SW. Fine, cloudy
Wentworth	SW. Fine.	W. Cloudy.

VICTORIA.	9 A.M.	Bar.	Ther.
Melbourne	WSW. Showery	30·180	47·8
Queenscliff	SSW., fresh. Fine	30·30	57·
Cape Schank	SSW., light. Showery	29·85	58·
Cape Otway	S. Cloudy, fine	29·986	51·
Portland	SW., fresh. Cloudy	30·282	52·
Port Albert	W. Cloudy, fine.	30·186	53·
S. AUSTRALIA.			
Guichen Bay	SE., light. Cloudy	30·250	51·8
Adelaide	NE., light. Cloudy	30·178	51·
M'Donnell Bay	SW. Overcast		
Peake	NE., light. Clear		
Alice Springs	SE. Fine		
Daly Waters	SE., clear		
Port Darwin	S., light. Fine.	30·113	72·

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—Its unequalled efficacy in diseases of the chest is thus described by Dr. Waudby, Physician to the Hereford Infirmary: "I can take Dr. de Jongh's oil without any difficulty or dislike, and with as little inconvenience as water alone. Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen, it has caused an improvement of chest symptoms, and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe Dr. de Jongh's oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional disease." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.—Adv.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4m. 49s.
Magnetic variation 9° 32' 22" East. 19th March, 1873.
The time ball is dropped daily (Sunday excepted), at 1 p.m., Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and to mean sea level.
Velocity of wind, measured in miles per hour, and the force in lbs. on the square foot, deduced from velocity.
Rainfall and evaporation measured in inches.

September 5, 1873. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Wind. Force.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	29·859	47·9	65	W.	23	2·6	1	0·00	9·0
P.M. 3	·787	45·0	93	WNW.	15	1·1	10		
9	·810	49·6	62	WSW.	24	2·9	3		9·0
Mean	29·810	47·5	73·3		20	2·1	4·7		9·0

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·171 inches.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 55·3 | Sun—maximum .... 92·0
Shade { Minimum .... 42·6 | Grass—minimum .... 36·0

Thermometer, with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum 148·8.

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 60·6.

Total rainfall from January 1 to September 6, 56·560 inches.

Average rainfall of previous 14 years for period January 1 to September 1, 1·221 inches.

Average annual rainfall of the preceding 14 years, 50·071 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS.

Arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.
Only thirteen of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

Stations.	Least distance from East Coast in miles.	Height above sea, in feet.	Barometer. (At 9 a.m.—Sept. 6, 1873)	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Maximum. (For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m.)	Minimum.	Rain in inches.
Tenterfield	80		—	—	—	WSW.	9·0	48·6	42·0	0
Grafton	29		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	75·7	44·4	0
Narrabri	196		—	—	—	SE.	—	41·9	34·3	0
Armidale	80	3278	—	41·3	100	W.	4·0	46·3	—	0
P. Macquarie	1		—	—	—	SW.	1·0	65·8	54·6	0
Murrurundi	94	1645	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	57·1	43·9	0
Cassilis	120		—	—	—	NW.	—	46·1	34·2	0
Muswellbrk.	68	473	—	—	—	W.	4·0	61·5	36·6	0
Dubbo	182		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	49·0	34·9	0
Mudgee	121	1500	—	—	—	NW.	—	37·4	36·0	0
W. Maitland	18		—	—	—	W.	4·0	63·8	53·4	0
Newcastle	1	112	29·799	51·7	55	SW.	4·0	56·5	41·3	0·09
Orange	124	2801	—	—	—	W.	4·0	43·0	29·5	0·03
Bathurst	96	2200	29·942	40·6	91	SSW.	4·0	65·8	32·0	0·10
Mt. Victoria	61	3490	29·881	37·4	57	W.	0·2	38·8	29·9	0·07
Forbes	176		—	—	—	W.	16·0	60·2	32·1	0
Parramatta	16		—	—	—	SW.	36·0	51·1	—	0
Sydney	5	155	29·862	51·7	65	WSW.	2·4	53·5	42·9	0·06
Wentworth	476		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	37·2	35·5	0
Wollongong	0		—	—	—	SW.	9·0	57·4	44·7	0
Goulburn	54	2129	29·971	45·0	86	SW.	4·0	48·6	33·5	0.10
Wagga	267		—	—	—	W.	4·0	50·1	35·9	0
C. St. George	0	170	30·015	49·6	78	S.	16·0	59·2	48·6	0·04
Queanbeyan	60		—	—	—	SSE.	1·0	46·2	30·1	0
Deniliquin	287	410	30·242	47·0	85	S.	9·0	67·8	31·2	0
Kiandra	88	4640	30·085	29·2	—	S.	4·0	—	15·2	0
Cooma	53	2637	—	—	—	SW.	16·0	44·6	30·9	0·23
Albury	175	572	30·019	53·1	74	Calm.	0·0	56·4	31·3	0
Eden	0	107	29·940	50·7	75	SSW.	16·0	55·0	42·1	0·05

Frosty at Cooma. Snowing at Gabo Island; also strong gale. Showery at Eden.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDA FOR SEPTEMBER 8, 1873.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h. m.	h. m.		
Sun	6.11	5 45	Full moon	7th
Moon	7·40 p.m.	6.55 a.m.	Last quarter	14th
Mercury	5 43 a.m.	4.53 p.m.	New moon	22nd
Venus	4.18 a.m.	2.34 p.m.	First quarter	30th
Mars	10.0 a.m.	12.11 a.m.		
Jupiter	6.9 a.m.	5.24 p.m.	Moon's age, 16·0 days.	
Saturn	1 45 p.m.	3.43 a.m.		

Moon.—Perigee, 7th; Apogee, 20th; G. S. Declination, 2nd; in Equator, 8th; G. N. Declination, 15th; in Equator, 22nd; G. S. Declination, 30th.

High water at Fort Denison, 9h. 17m. a.m., 9h. 32m. p.m.

H. C. Russell, Government Astronomer.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

CRAGFORTH TEAS.
THE FEW REMAINING CHOPS OF THESE REALLY MAGNIFICENT TEAS ARE FOR AUCTION SALE, on TUESDAY next, September 9.
R. F. STUBBS and CO., Auctioneers.

FOR PROSPECTUS of NEWCASTLE COAL MINING COMPANY, see Saturday and Wednesday's Herald. JAMES HANNELL, Chairman.

MR. BENBOW, Dentist, 151, Castlereagh-street North, wishes to inform Parents and Guardians that he can correct all irregularities in the position of children's teeth; moving them painlessly in a few days.

IRON SAFES, best quality, all sizes, just landed. MURRAY, DUNLOP, and CO., Bank-court, King-st.

INSURANCE, MARINE, and FIRE. EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO., Agents.

BANKERS' AND MERCHANTS' SAFES
A shipment, just landed from the Kingsbridge, of TANN'S PATENT RELIANCE SAFES.
These first-class articles are faithful depositories, and are secure against fire and thieves. To be had only from
W. MAC DONNELL and CO.,
326, George-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, a GROCERY BUSINESS, one of the best stands in Sydney. Apply 694, George-street.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
Established 1849.
The Special MEETING of the Members for the consideration of the alterations in the By-laws stands further adjourned till TUESDAY, 9th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Principal Office, 98, Pitt-street.
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.

SUGAR WORKS, Wagga Wagga.
FOR POSITIVE SALE BY AUCTION, to dissolve partnership, on MONDAY, the 15th September, at 2 o'clock, at the Australian Hotel, by Mr. GEORGE FORSYTH,
The whole of the Wagga Wagga Sugar Company's WORKS and PLANT. The buildings most substantially built of brick and iron; the machinery and sugar-mill perfectly new; and the works are contiguous to the proposed Southern Railway Terminus.
Full particulars and inspection will be given, on application to Mr. J. W. CHAPMAN, Mr. ROBERT NIXON, or the Auctioneer.
References can also be made to CHAPMAN, BROTHERS, Engineers, Sydney.
Terms liberal.
1st September, 1873.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1873.

In the *Revue des Deux Mondes* there is an article of considerable attraction on the lighting of Paris, giving a history of the invention and a description of the work performed in the present day. Like London, Paris depended for ages on movable lanterns and torches. The lanterns were afterwards suspended across the streets at one hundred yards distance, and at a height of twenty feet. The lack of beasts, and the consequent failure of suet to make candles, prevented the lighting of Paris in 1709. Some time after, a storm of such violence occurred that nearly all the lanterns were broken, and the iron branches which sustained them were bent, although they were three inches square in strength. Sterne records, in his "Sentimental Journey," that all Paris was attracted by an opera. The passage towards the hall was lighted by a small candle which scarcely was seen at the end. He says it was of little use, but it served as an ornament, and it appeared like a fixed star of the smallest size. The candle burnt, but it gave no light to the universe. If such was the lighting of a fashionable theatre, what must have been that of the rest of the city. Towards the middle of the seventeenth century, a lump of cotton bathed in oil, such as some of our readers must remember in London, was substituted for the candle, and a reflector was added to increase the light. An improvement took place in 1777, and a writer bursts out in admiration of it. No ancient or modern city, he asserts, offered this useful kind of magnificence. During all the revolutionary period, they paid but slight attention to the lighting of the city. There is no mention of it in the *Moniteur*. The lantern, however, had a sinister reputation. "*A la lanterne*" was a cry with which some unfortunate was raised up by the infuriated people.

The celebrated Argand lamp was invented in 1787; and continued to be used to a late date. But in 1799 Philippe Le Bon declared himself the inventor of a new light. Burning wood in a close vessel, he made the smoke pass through water, and from this beginning gas was produced. He announced a new method for procuring heat and light from both wood and coal. Two years after, in 1801, he obtained a certificate for the construction of machinery moved by the expansive force of gas. He constructed an apparatus which he called a thermolampe, by which he utilised the production of light and heat. He made public experiments. The novelty of these discoveries struck the First Consul. Philippe Le Bon was encouraged by a pension, but his early death deprived him of much advantage from his discovery. He did not receive a patent that could be transferred to his family. He died in 1814. The discovery was applied by a naturalized English German named Winsor. According to custom, the first inventor was ruined. The populace were opposed to the introduction of gas. They feared all sorts of dangers. They declared that it vitiated the air, and they made a continual resistance to its adoption in Paris. It was only in 1830 that the Parisians proved by a "fête of light" the evident superiority of this kind of illumination. On the night of the 1st January, 1830, the street *de la Paix* was lighted with gas. The cause was thus gained. One by one the old lights disappeared, slowly, but finally. There was one man named Charles Nodier, who distinguished himself by his violence against the introduction of gas. The trees died, the people were suffocated, the carriages were overthrown, fire consumed the horses, the shutters burst out, the cholera seized upon the city—and all this was caused by gas. All the plagues of Egypt seemed preferable to this poison. The adoption of gas lights in Paris of course was retarded by the dearness of coal; but the manufactories continued to increase. New methods have been invented since the siege of Paris. The balloon has been inflated and sent on the service of the State with various fortunes, and there can be no doubt that the greater control in the management of these floating bodies will make them powerful instruments in the hands of a skilful conductor. At the present the number of gaslights in the city of Paris amounts to 850,000. The theatres alone are vast consumers of gas, and present a great contrast to the hall visited by Sterne. In fact everything relating to the conveniences of a great city is advanced beyond comparison, and we are probably only at the beginning of discovery in the application of agents for the illumination and security of those giant cities which without gaslights would hardly be safe for a day.

When we consider that living men have watched the old guardians of the night in their white coats and horned lanterns in the city and environs of London, commonly sixty or seventy years of age, and protecting themselves from danger by a massive bludgeon, a rattle, and—more than all, by calling the hour and condition of the night as a warning to all thieves in their vicinity to keep out of the way, and then compare with this the alert policeman, the illuminated streets, the constant service by night and day for their protection, we are struck with the vast advance made by the present age, and particularly with the long delay of any improvement on the rudest method of city government. Nothing has been more costly, and nothing more profitable. The supply of these conveniences has increased the length of the day, has made the career of crime shorter, and even changed its character, and has enabled the well-conducted to defy the rioter and the thief. There is nothing more to be deprecated than parsimony in the use of artificial light; nothing more desirable than those methods, which, by lessening its cost, will increase its use; and whether the inventor of gas, as asserted, was a Frenchman, or whether its adoption was due to the enterprise of an Englishman, the whole world inherits the advantage of their joint skill, and new industries have sprung up which give employment to thousands.

The discovery of kerosene is a grand event, as supplying to millions of dwellings a light which may compare with the older methods of supplying gas. The quantity of this oil conveyed to all parts of the world constitutes a stimulus to commerce which is continually increasing. The apprehension that new discoveries will render worthless past inventions seems to be unsupported by experience. The greatest improvements seem to have been rendered available without throwing the more ancient into the shade.

The purchase of the railways by the State seems to have become now in England one of the stock topics of discussion. The refusal of the House of Commons, at the instigation of the Ministry, to entertain the proposal for purchasing the Irish railways has in no way damped the ardour of those who pressed this policy. The success of the purchase by the State of the telegraphs is considered to have established an instructive precedent. The State paid very dearly for the bargain, and yet, though the prices have been lowered to the public, there has been a net profit to the revenue. The same result, it is argued, would follow the purchase of the railways. There would be simplicity and uniformity of management, the waste of competition would be done away with, fares could be lowered, while the State might reap the profit. It is pointed out that competition amongst private railways is practically impossible. The independent companies are all being absorbed by large amalgamations, and the question for the public is reduced to this—not whether it will submit to a monopoly, but whether that monopoly shall be in the hands of the State or in those of private and comparatively irresponsible parties, whose professed object is profit for shareholders. There is in England a very large vested interest in support of the existing scheme. The whole army of directors and managers is not desirous of losing its influence or merging into the position of Civil servants. On the other hand some statesmen, of whom Lord Derby is one, have expressed alarm at the idea of burdening the State with new duties, and of increasing the national debt by an amount variously estimated at from six hundred to twelve hundred millions.

In this colony the State ownership of the railroads was a necessity. In accordance with British traditions private enterprise commenced the work, but broke down under it. Our subsequent experience has made it clear that that breakdown was inevitable. The American system of endowing private corporations with land, however applicable it might be to extensions that may be made hereafter, was not applicable, in the first instance, where the route lay through purchased land or poor land. The guarantee system which has been adopted in India would have been available if there had existed at the time anything like a clear comprehension of the real cost of railway works. As it was, however, the attempts of private speculators simply paved the way for Government action, and the Railway Department, having had nearly the whole of the construction, and the management of the traffic from the first, has gradually grown to its duties.

The English discussions, which seemed likely to continue for many years, and ultimately to result in the purchase of the railways by the State, can be criticised in the colony from the opposite point of view. It is natural to men to see more of the evils than the advantages of their lot. In England there is much talk of the mismanagement of railway directors; in this colony we are more familiar with complaints as to the mismanagement of the Railway Department. Neither the private system nor the public system is absolute perfection, the better of the two being only a balance of advantages. But the colonial contribution towards the discussion will consist mainly in pointing out the defects attendant on State management. Too much attention can hardly be directed to these points, because if, as seems probable, State railways would become the rule, it is desirable that there should be the utmost vigilance to guard against its shortcomings and excesses.

The English people will not be much troubled by what has been one difficulty in the colonies—namely, the original laying out of the lines, because there the trunk lines have long since been determined, although their formation was influenced not so much by the attempt to deflect lines towards towns as to carry them away. It is admitted that in Victoria and in South Australia, and in New South Wales, errors have been committed, and that if the lines had to be laid out again the work could be done more to the public, if less to private advantage.

A far more important question is that which relates to the employment by the State of so much labour. It is a favourite doctrine of some political economists that the State has nothing to do with determining the rate of wages; yet when it becomes the chief employer both of skilled and simple labour, it cannot avoid becoming, to a very large extent, indirectly, yet powerfully, influential, both in determining the rate of wages, and the hours of labour as well as all those other conditions of service to which trades unions attach importance. In this colony we have already experienced this difficulty to an embarrassing degree. A late Government in a time of deep colonial depression reduced the wages of railway employés, which were then said to stand at a height above what was the average in private establishments, and above what was warranted by the cost of living or the profits of trade. It was an exceedingly unpopular step, and the Government, which lost its position at the ensuing general election, has always stoutly maintained that its defeat was due to this unpopular but necessary step. The present Government was able with a good grace to restore the rate of wages, because in the interim the cost of living and the valuation of labour had risen, but it is in turn embarrassed by a demand that it should, as an employer of labour, adopt the eight hours' limitation, enforcing it not only throughout all its own departments, but in all contracts under its superintendence. This question is still in an unresolved state, but the fact that it is pressed shows how the Government, which is supposed to be primarily a political institution, becomes inevitably entangled in social questions when it expands its administrative action so as to take in hand commercial operations.

The number of employés, as well as the conditions of their service, is also an embarrassment. It is a chronic complaint in this colony that the Railway Department is over-staffed; and some recent Parliamentary inquiries tend to confirm this opinion. The whole truth was not likely to come out in such an inquiry, because those who could best give evidence are muzzled. But it is easy to understand how the thing works. An artisan, out of work, applies to his member, who, in turn, applies to the Minister, who sends the applicant to the manager with an order for employment, perhaps with a convenient reservation, "on the first vacancy." The manager however, of course understands what is expected of him and has to *make* a vacancy. In a department where thousands are employed, it is always possible to shove in a new hand, and in this way the department gets filled not with well selected men, but with such of the unemployed as trust to their influence to get themselves installed, and when in they trust to the same political influence to shield them from the effects of their misconduct.

Another great difficulty by the Government, as owner of the railways, is to determine the scale of rates for passengers and goods. This is with us a chronic difficulty. On the one side the department, zealous for its reputation, is anxious to make the railways pay, and is always pressing for such rates as will produce adequate returns. On the other hand, those who use the railways are always clamouring for cheap rates, disguising the personal character of the demand under the plea that it is for the public good, and will stimulate the national industry. Our various Governments have perpetually seesawed between these two influences. The rates have been altered a dozen times, and there is still no fixity about them.

Connected with the subject of rates is also the embarrassment arising from competition with private carriers. Though the Government possesses a monopoly of railways, it is not the sole carrier, and it has to fight the teamsters and the steamboat proprietors. These complain loudly that they are overweighted, while, on the other hand, the Government has to accept unproductive rates in order to distance the competition.

All these difficulties are inevitable adjuncts to the system of State railways. It is necessary to look them fairly in the face, and by degrees we may find means of reducing the disadvantages to a minimum; but they would certainly be felt in England no less than in the colonies, and perhaps in a larger degree.

Supreme Court.—Business This Day.—In Equity: Hellyer and another v. Druitt and others, motion on behalf of defendant; Barton v. Muir, plaintiff's petition for leave to appeal to Privy Council. Common Law—Term List—Motion, &c.: Mills v. Ross, attachment; exparte Sutton, prohibition, Master and Servants' Act, 20 Vic., No. 28; Throsby and others v. Keighran, demurrer; Morrison v. Dalton, new trial motion. Master's Office, 10.30: Cole v. Cole, to proceed on plaintiff's charge; Ryan v. Montgomery, minutes. 11 a.m.: Flood v. Monash and others, examination on behalf of defendant.

District Court.—Monday, September 8.—Jury Cause: Fattorini v. Frank. Causes: M'Coy v. Dennis, Boyd v. Acheson, Holt v. Bradie, Ritchie v. Armstrong, Whitehead v. Fitzgerald and another, part heard; M'Gregor v. Neale.

Municipal Council.—A quarterly meeting of the Municipal Council of Sydney will be held at the Town Hall, York-street, to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the transaction of general business.

Correction.—In the report of the Chief Justice's judgment in "The Queen v. Gallagher," for "The evidence of M'Baird might probably have prejudiced the jury," read "The evidence of M'Baird might *possibly* have prejudiced the jury."

Sydney Water Supply.—The water served to some portions of the city, and possibly to all, yesterday was of a very inferior quality. In the morning it was decidedly salt, and a brackish flavour remained throughout the day. Possibly the sea water from Botany Bay may have percolated into the reserve; but, whatever the cause, we trust it may be in the power of the municipal authorities to apply a remedy immediately—if not, the effect upon public health may be serious.

Presbyterian.—The Presbytery of Sydney in connection with the Presbyterian Church met on Tuesday last, in St. Stephen's Church. The Rev. R. S. Paterson (Moderator), Dr. Steel, Dr. M'Gibbon, Dr. Gilchrist, Dr. White, Dr. Fullerton, and Messrs. Milne, Thomson, Ross, Watson, Allan, M'Kish, Gardener, and M'Master were present. The Rev. Mr. Brunton, of the Victorian Church, was also present, and was requested to sit and deliberate. Mr. Paterson reported that he preached and moderated in a call in the Scots Church, Jamison-street, on the 18th day of last month, and that Dr. Gilchrist was unanimously elected as colleague and successor to Dr. Lang. Mr. Watson and Mr. Fife were heard in support of the call, and, after deliberation, Mr. Paterson, Dr. M'Gibbon, and Mr. M'Master were appointed commissioners, to assist the congregation of the Scots Church in making all necessary arrangements for the settlement of a minister as colleague and successor to Dr. Lang. The clerk read a document from the Rev. Adam Thomson, in which he tendered his resignation of the pastoral charge of the church in Phillip-street. Mr. Thomson stated that he was induced to resign in consequence of his having accepted the office of Principal of St. Andrew's College. Messrs. James M'Naughton, Robert Anderson, and John Mailer were heard as commissioners from the congregation. They stated their cordial concurrence in a resolution which had been adopted by the congregation, in which they declared that, "while deeply sensible of their privilege in having been permitted to enjoy the ministrations of Mr. Thomson for upwards of twelve years, and regretting the necessity which has arisen for a separation of the ties which have so long and cordially subsisted between them as pastor and people, yet, having a regard to the good which it is hoped may accrue to the Church at large from his acceptance of the office to which he has been called, hereby express their acquiescence in the course taken by him, and pray that the blessing of God may rest on him in his new sphere of labour." Several members addressed the Court, and, after deliberation, it was moved by Dr. Steel, and seconded by Dr. M'Gibbon,—"The Presbytery, having heard the statements of Mr. Thomson and the Commissioners from Phillip-street congregation, agree to accept the resignation of Mr. Thomson, and declare that the pastoral tie subsisting between him and the congregation is hereby dissolved; and further, the Presbytery records its respect for the character and ministerial gifts of their esteemed brother, its grateful sense of the services he has rendered to the Church at large during the period of his ministry, and its earnest hope that he may be long spared to aid in the councils of the Church and to promote the cause of piety and learning in this colony." The Clerk read documents containing a minute of the proceedings of the congregation in Phillip-street, stating the basis or terms on which that congregation proposes to unite with the congregation of St. Stephen's, if the Presbytery approve of the said terms. He also read minutes of the session of St. Stephen's Church, transmitting to the Presbytery the resolutions of the Deacons' Court, and of the congregation of St. Stephen's, relative to the union of St. Stephen's congregation with the congregation in Phillip-street. Dr. Steel and Messrs. Alston, Morrow, Dr. Moon, and M'Master were heard on behalf of the Macquarie-street congregation, and the Rev. Adam Thomson and Messrs. M'Naughton and Mailer were heard on behalf of the Phillip-street congregation. It was then agreed to postpone the further consideration of the case till Tuesday next. The Rev. Colin Stewart, now residing in Sydney, offered to visit as chaplain the inmates of the Infirmary and Benevolent Asylums.

St. Mary's, South Creek.—The Rev. John Vaughan, of Penrith, delivered, in the public Schoolroom, South Creek, on the evening of the 1st instant, a very popular lecture on our social, moral, and religious duties. It was diversified by many appropriate illustrations, by which he enforced the varied and relative duties incumbent upon us at different stages in our earthly career. He entitled his subject "The right foot foremost," a comprehensive term, but a very intelligent one. Mr. Lethbridge, J.P., was chairman. A cordial vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Vaughan.

An Assault on a Schoolmaster by a Woman.—A case was heard before the Goulburn Bench on the 3rd instant, in which a schoolmaster named Lenehan took out a warrant against a Mrs. Dargin for assault and wounding. It appears from the evidence that a son of the defendant was beaten by the complainant in a manner that Mrs. Dargin thought was very severe, and arming herself with a whip she proceeded to the school and struck Lenehan a violent blow with the handle. The *Southern Argus* states that Mr. Gannon addressed the Bench, allowing that defendant had exceeded the law, but that Mr. Lenehan had broken one of the fundamental rules of the Council of Education, which says that no corporal punishment should be inflicted; he commented upon the atrocity of a man punishing children of such a tender age, and also upon the fact of Mr. Lenehan taking out a warrant. Mr. Betts replied, pointing out that the evidence of such young children was never reliable, and that the expression used by Mr. Lenehan to so young a boy could only have been for the purpose of frightening him; that there was, in fact, no evidence of his having been beaten. He looked upon the defence set up to-day as an aggravation of the offence; that the defendant, according to her own evidence, did not assault Mr. Lenehan for beating her children, but because he gave her the lie. The Bench thought the case of some importance, and took it for granted, though hardly proved, that Mr. Lenehan had exceeded his power as a schoolmaster; no parent, however, had a right to act as Mrs. Dargin had done. Defendant was fined 20s., and 5s. 10d. costs.

Snowballing and Larrikinism.—During the fall of snow on Friday (says the *Goulburn Herald*) a great many persons engaged in the sport of snowballing, and towards the middle of the day it was carried to such an extent that scarcely any person could pass along the street without being attacked with a volley of snowballs, or properly speaking mud-balls. There was one crowd of hulking fellows stationed in Auburn-street, opposite Belmore-square, who appeared to have no discretion whatever in the fun, and evidently shut their eyes to all sense of respect, and treated doctor and minister, young and old, with the same impartiality as they would one of their own associates. Between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock if one hundred pounds of snow were thrown there must have been at least two hundred pounds of mud. One ball was thrown into a store in town, and when examined was found to contain a piece of glass. Early in the morning the hills and housetops were covered with snow, and up to about 11 o'clock snow fell freely, covering the ground and trees.

District Court Circuits.—The *Yass Courier*, in commenting on the short time allowed for the disposal of District Court business in the country districts, observes:—"In arranging the dates for the holding of courts within their respective circuits, District Court Judges should certainly allow time for an average list of causes for trial at each place of session, where they are in ignorance of their number (as they must usually be, as a matter of course), and also for such postponed cases as they are aware of. At the recent sessions in Yass the adjourned cases from the last court were of a nature which would have justified any Judge in the world in allowing a whole day for their disposal." As it stands now, there are several suitors who are out of pocket because reasonable time was not allowed for the disposal of the District Court business. We are quite aware that had the Judge remained in Yass to dispose of the civil cases, that the people of Queanbeyan would have been seriously incommoded. The Attorney-General might well see to it, and might direct the District Court Judges for the future to so arrange the circuits as to give to each place of session a reasonable space of time for the due administration there of justice.

Found Dead.—At Albury, on the 28th ultimo, some human remains were discovered in a paddock about three miles from town, and immediately the suspicion was circulated that a murder had been committed. A little investigation, however, at once dispelled this illusion, and it turned out that the skeleton was that of a German named Ferdinand Enders, last seen about the latter end of June; and from the position of the remains, there is not the slightest doubt that the unfortunate fellow laid down under a tree to sleep, and never woke again. Deposit receipts to the amount of £90 were found in a purse belonging to the deceased, together with three £1 notes. "Found dead" was the verdict returned at the inquest.

Runaway Sailors.—The *Newcastle Chronicle* reports that the Police Magistrate, on Friday, in passing sentence on two seamen who had deserted from the ship Waterloo, observes that "the conduct of sailors in running away from their ships was most dishonest, and without excuse. If seamen had any fault to find with the treatment they received, or if they had any reason to suppose the ship was unsafe, they had but to apply to him at once, and he would have the matter fully investigated. He would take that opportunity of stating that it had been represented that a ship on which he ordered some runaway sailors to be sent had got into port in New Zealand dismasted, and commented on that case as if he were to blame for it, and these comments were copied into other papers. Now, the fact was that the event showed the ship, when leaving this port, was seaworthy, otherwise it would not have survived the storm that carried away her masts. It was a fact worthy to be noted that no vessel on which he had ordered runaway seamen to be placed ever was lost at sea—they always made good the voyage. It was said that the John Bullock had been lost at sea. Now, that vessel did not sail from Newcastle at all, she sailed from Sydney, and it was by the Water Police Magistrate there that the men were punished for not going in her.

Fashionable Wedding.—It is stated in a Queensland journal that no event during the last few years has excited greater local interest than a fashionable marriage which took place at St. James' Church, Toowoomba, a short time ago. A very gushing description is given of the bridesmaids, guests, &c., but the most striking feature is that immediately on the bride entering the Church the choir sang the bridal chorus from "Lucia di Lammermoor." A more inappropriate selection could scarcely have been made, for every one who has seen the opera, or read Walter Scott's novel, is aware of the very sad termination of the bridal day of "Lucia."

Meeting of Free-selectors at Ginindherra.—On Saturday, August 30, an important meeting of free-selectors was held at the Cricketers' Arms, One-tree Hill, Ginindera, presided over by Mr. F. M'Auliffe. The chairman laid upon the table a copy of the resolutions recently passed by a similar meeting at Ten-mile Creek, near Albury, and suggested that the substance of those resolutions should be considered by the meeting that day. Mr. Gale pointed out that one of the resolutions referred to had been omitted by a meeting of free-selectors at Cooma. This resolution was to the effect that minors should be allowed to dispose of or transfer their conditional purchases. Mr. O'Neill approved of the omission of this clause, and gave examples of the mischievous effects that would be produced if that resolution were carried into effect. He condemned the present system of giving grants to Volunteers, as being in the hands of hungry squatters a means of oppressing the bona-fide free-selector. He was in favour of allowing the 5 per cent. interest to go towards paying off the principal purchase money of conditional purchases, but did not see how this could be made retrospective. He would like to see all the leases of waste lands in the colony, whether auction leases or pre-emptive leases, cancelled, and re-leased at say £1 for every hundred acres. The residence clause should be done away with in the case of selections made by a bona-fide free-selector in the name of his child. He would prevent dummyism by making the free-selector liable to be called upon to make a solemn declaration that he selected his land for his own bona-fide use, and if he were found afterwards to be a dummy let him be prosecuted for perjury, and sent to gaol for seven years. Mr. Kilby moved that a memorial be addressed to both Houses of Parliament, praying that in any amended Land Act it should be provided that all payments made by conditional purchasers to the Government be placed to their credit as payment of the principal purchase money, instead of as payment of interest. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Holligan, and carried. Mr. Cameron proposed that the dummy system be looked into, and all dummy selection cancelled. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Southwell, and carried. Resolutions were also carried to the effect that the upset price of land be in no case reduced below 20s. per acre; and that all waste lands of the colony be put up to auction leases at an upset price at the rate of 20s. per hundred acres, and in blocks not exceeding one thousand acres in extent. Mr. M'Auliffe, Mr. Cameron, and Mr. Williams were appointed a committee to take the necessary action in the matter, and to co-operate with the central committee at Queanbeyan.—*Abridged from the Queanbeyan Age*, September 4.

Libel.—An action was brought, in the Queensland Supreme Court, by Mr. Donkin against the proprietors of the *Telegraph* newspaper, for an alleged libel in reference to the seizure by the Customs of several packages of hardware. The damages were laid at £2000. The jury gave a verdict for £100.

Narrow Escape from Drowning.—Loss of a Team of Eight Bullocks.—On Thursday (says the *Maitland Mercury*) William Schmierer, of Gooranguola, brought a load of wheat into town, and, after making some purchases, returned towards home. He met a person near the river who informed him, on enquiry, that he would be able to cross, although the water might perhaps come into the bottom of his dray. Schmierer therefore determined to cross the river, instead of going round by the bridge, as he intended to stay for the night at Fisher's accommodation house on the Darlington side of the river. It would appear, however, that from the time that the person who told Schmierer that he could cross had done so himself until Schmierer attempted to do so, the fresh from the previous night's rain had come down suddenly, rising the river some two or three feet. At this time it was just dusk, and Schmierer, who had his son, ten years old, with him in the dray, had entered the river too far before he discovered the rise in the stream. He endeavoured therefore to get across, when the strong current swept down the dray, and all his efforts to keep the bullocks up against the stream were of no avail; the leaders were turned round by the force of the current, and the efforts of the other bullocks to gain the opposite shore only ended in the total destruction of the lot. By this time the dray was nearly capsized, when, seeing the perilous state of affairs, Schmierer, with great presence of mind, determined to sacrifice his bullocks in order to save his own life and that of his boy—the only course open to him at the time. He therefore seized hold of the boy just as the dray was turning over, and, being a good swimmer and a strong muscular man, succeeded to reach the bank in safety, but both he and the boy were in a sad plight, shivering with the cold and wet. By this time a considerable number of people had been attracted to both banks of the river by the cries of the boy, and Mr. Lesley kindly provided Schmierer and his boy with shelter for the night, several benevolent neighbours having generously supplied them with dry clothing. The bullocks, we need scarcely add, were drowned, as no assistance could be rendered to prevent that catastrophe. In addition to the bullocks, Schmierer lost a tarpaulin and a lot of supplies, and estimates his loss at from £80 to £100. He is a hard-working and sober man, and is much respected in this district, where he has resided for many years. He has a wife and eight children, and, being a poor man, the loss of his team will be a sad blow to him.

The Proposed Banquet to the Speaker.—The Paterson correspondent of the *Maitland Mercury* writes:—Mr. Arnold, from prior engagements, was unable to accept the invitation to a public dinner from the electors of Eccleston, arranged for Friday evening, and consequently the affair is postponed until some future occasion.

Suicide by a Barmaid.—The *Wide Bay News* states that the barmaid system is in full force on the Northern diggings. Occasionally the flirting and drinking are interrupted by a little tragedy, as appears by the following case. A barmaid named Rose Byrnes was found in her bedroom hanging from a strong tape. The annexed evidence, given by her employer at the inquest, tells the tale in a concise manner:—Pasquale Negro: I am proprietor of the North Star Hotel; I knew the deceased, she was in my employ; about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon deceased and another girl went out of the house; I believe they went to Phillip's Hotel; about 4 o'clock deceased came home; she was then drunk; she went to her room, and locked herself in; about 6 o'clock I heard her call out for her key; she was very noisy at the time; about 9 o'clock I asked one of the girls to go to her room and see if anything was the matter; I afterwards found out that she was dead; deceased has not been drinking lately. The verdict according to our authority was "Asphyxia by strangulation while under the influence of alcohol."

The Jason.—The *Brisbane Courier* of the 3rd instant says that Captain Coath, of the Jason, who was tried and convicted at Brisbane, in December 1871, on a charge of kidnapping South Sea Islanders, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, with hard labour, and a fine of £50, and to be further imprisoned until the fine be paid, was liberated yesterday from Brisbane gaol, where he has been undergoing his sentence. The liberation was consequent on a pardon from his Excellency the Governor, on the recommendation of the Executive.

Death in a Railway Carriage.—When the afternoon train from Echuca arrived at Sandhurst at 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening (says the *Age*), a passenger in one of the first-class carriages was discovered lying dead on the seat. He was recognized by the officials at the station as being a frequent traveller by rail, and a ticket from Rochester was found in his pocket. Some letters and documents, addressed to "Mr. Hall," were also found on him, and it appears he was a commercial traveller for a soft goods firm in this city. His face was calm and tranquil, and his attitude was the natural one of a man overcome with fatigue, and trying to sleep, so that no suspicion is entertained that his death was occasioned by other than natural causes. His body was taken charge of by the police, who removed it to Tucker's Terminus Hotel, there to await an inquest. The relatives of the deceased were communicated with. The deceased was a traveller for the Victoria Insurance Company, named J. H. Hall, and he resided at Anderson-street, Emerald Hill. He was a married man, his age being about 38 or 40 years. At Echuca he got into the train apparently in the best of health. At Rochester he got out and entered into conversation with Mr. Brown, the manager of the Bank of New South Wales there. He then appeared quite well, cheerful, and sober. Mr. Brown asked him at the train to write to him when he got down to Melbourne, and the deceased said "Yes, he would." These were his last words. Amongst his papers was found a telegram dated 2nd September, addressed to his wife at Emerald Hill. This telegram was probably written at Rochester, and the deceased finding no telegraph office there, after writing it, put it in his pocket. It was as follows:—"To Mrs. Hall, Anderson-street, Emerald Hill. Send my dark tweed trousers to the Shamrock Hotel to-night." The deceased was a slight-built delicate-looking man, but was not considered in delicate health. An inquest was held on the body of the deceased. Mr. R. Cane, the deceased's brother-in-law, who arrived by the first train from Melbourne, stated that the deceased had been suffering for some years past from liver complaint and pains in the head. Dr. Atkinson made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, from which it appeared that the membranes of the brain and its substance were congested, congestion having probably arisen from over-fatigue or exhaustion, and possibly from want of taking proper food. The heart was healthy. A verdict to the effect that death arose from congestion of the brain and lungs was returned.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor, Brothers' (the largest manufacturers of cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other cocoa for purity—fine aroma—sanative, nutritive, and sustaining power—easiness of digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a soothing refreshment after a late evening. N.B.—Caution, "Maravilla" is a registered trade mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says:—"Taylor, Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For invalids and dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide *Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal*, &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor, Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor, Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick-lane, London, Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.—Adv.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS TO AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

SPAIN.

Madrid, September 5.

The Cortes have adopted a proposal tending to the re-establishment of military discipline, and maintaining the punishment of death for mutineers. The Salmeron Cabinet has consequently resigned, and it is expected that Senor Castellar will attempt the formation of another Government.

The Carlists have been successful in the north.

THE VESSELS SEIZED FROM THE SPANISH INSURGENTS.

London, September 5.

The two vessels, Almansa and Vittoria, seized by Admiral Yelverton, and taken by him to Gibraltar, will be retained by England.

THE FRENCH INDEMNITY.

London, September 5.

The last instalment of the French war indemnity to Germany has been paid.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

London, September 6.

Several witnesses have declared that they identify the claimant as Roger Tichborne, and testify to having seen him and Miss Doughty (Mrs. Radcliff) frequently together. Some of them affirm that they have seen both Orton and Castro.

THE POPE.

Rome, September 5.

His Holiness the Pope is unwell.

THE TURKISH LOAN.

London, September 5.

The contract has been concluded for the new Turkish Loan of £15,000,000.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

BATHURST.

Saturday.

Information was brought from Campbell's River to-day, that the child of a farmer named Shean is missing. The child was traced to the edge of the river, and it is supposed that it is another case of accidental drowning.

At the Quarter Sessions, last night, an old man, named Isaac Read, was found guilty of cattle stealing, at Triamble, and was remanded for sentence. This morning he was found in his cell dead. A rumour prevailed that he had poisoned himself, but at an inquest, which was held this afternoon, it was shown that death was caused by disease of the heart.

A child of Mr. Owen, publican, of this town, met its death to day, by being accidentally suffocated in bed.

MELBOURNE.

Saturday.

The action of the Council respecting the Electoral Bill is under the consideration of the Cabinet; probably some statement will be made on the meeting of the House on Tuesday.

In the Dallam Tower case, the Board cautioned Captain Davies to be more careful in future in rounding his ship to.

The population of this colony on the 30th June was 780,105.

Madame Goddard is still indisposed.

A wild family was brought into Ballarat last night, who have been living on roots. They are nearly naked.

Sunday.

A fire occurred in a small bakery at Emerald Hill, yesterday evening.

To-day was observed as Hospital Sunday at Sandhurst. Fully 10,000 persons attended Divine service. The Rifles and Cavalry went in uniform with two bands. Over £1000 was collected.

The weather is magnificent.

QUEENSCLIFF.

Saturday.

Arrived.—Formosa, three-masted schooner, from Java.

ADELAIDE.

Saturday.

Elizabeth Woolcock has been committed for trial at the Supreme Court for poisoning her husband.

The lighthouse on the Glenelg jetty was burned this evening; it was cut down and thrown into the sea. The structure was of wood. It is supposed that the fire was caused by the explosion of kerosene. Signal lamps are being exhibited to warn vessels coming up the Gulf.

Arrived.—Alexandra (s.), from Sydney.

Wheat, 6s. 4d.; flour, £13 15s. to £14 15s.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB SPRING MEETING.

Patron—His Excellency Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, K.C.M.G., &c., &c. President—The Hon. E. Deas Thomson, C.B., &c. Vice-President—Mr. Alfred Cheeke. Stewards—The Hon. W. M. Arnold, Messrs. E. A. Cox, H. C. Dangar, R. Rouse, and A. Thompson. Judge—Mr. John Lackey, M.L.A. Hon. Treasurer—Mr. W. B. Walford. Starter—Mr. W. Gannon. Clerk of the Course—Mr. H. D. Martyn. Secretary—Mr. T. S. Clibborn.

Fourth Day—Saturday.

The weather on Saturday last was considered sufficiently inclement to prevent a large attendance at Randwick, but the attraction of the last day of the meeting and the steeplechase was enough to ensure a successful wind-up to the races. During the forenoon there was a strong wind blowing from the south, which was very bleak and cutting; and the dust which swept along the road right in the faces of passengers to the course proved most irritating to those who took outside seats on the 'buses. Before 12 o'clock it was evident that there was to be a great crowd at Randwick. The 'buses were crowded both inside and out, and numerous hansomes and private vehicles were to be seen in a continuous line from South Head Road to the Randwick gate. The estimated number of persons on the course was 7000, and, notwithstanding the bleak weather, the spectators seemed to enjoy themselves thoroughly. In betting circles the disappearance of the list man who so quietly went off after the Metropolitan again caused discussion, which received a fresh start upon the news being received that three or four of the same genus had also taken their departure for parts unknown. The Steeplechase, which was looked upon as the event of the day, proved most exciting, and it is satisfactory to have to state that no accident of a serious nature occurred in getting over the fences. The steeplechaser Morris was somewhat severely cut with the spurs during the contest, and on coming into the saddling paddock presented an appearance which ought to have attracted the attention of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, several members of which were present. The three-mile race was a very tame affair, and resulted in an easy victory for Dagworth, Hamlet being his only opponent. It is as well to suggest that before next meeting some alteration should take place in the ticket arrangements. During the meeting just over a great deal of annoyance was caused to members and other ticket-holders, owing to the rigour with which the gatekeepers at the saddling-paddock insisted upon seeing the purchased tickets of every person who went in and out of the saddling-paddock. On entering the gate for the first time, the ticket had, of course, to be produced; but the same process was repeated whenever the holder went out. If the purchased ticket is to be shown on every occasion, to prevent collusion with persons outside the saddling-paddock, then it is absurd to give pass-cheques, which may also be manipulated by unscrupulous people in an objectionable way. The gatekeepers, no doubt, carried out their instructions; but the result was none the less unpleasant to those who, after showing their tickets upon first entering the saddling-paddock, accidentally mislaid or lost them—an occurrence very frequent on the racecourse.

The President's Handicap, a handicap sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each, half-forfeit, with 100 sovereigns added, for 3 and 4 year olds. Second horse 20 sovereigns from the prize. One mile.

Mr. Ivory's br c Stirling, by Yattendon—Sultana, 3 years, 7 st 12 lbs (M. Bryant) 1

G. Hill, jun.'s gr m Bridesmaid, by Yattendon—Esperance, 4 years, 7 st 12 lbs (J. Lawson)... 2

Mr. Cornwell's ch g Seesaw, by Lord of the Hills—Lady Pitsford, 3 years, 6 st 10 lbs (Byrnes) 3

J. Tait's b c (by Fireworks) Sylvia, 3 years, 6 st 2 lbs (H. Lewis)

Allright's br c Excelsior, 3 years, 7 st 10 lbs (J. Kean)

J. S. Smith's Speculation, 3 years, 7 st 8 lbs (W. Duggan)

J. Lombard's b c Othello, 3 years, 7 st 6 lbs (J. Sherringham)

E. Ecoles' ch f Atalanta, 3 years, 7 st 6 lbs (S. Davis)

E. De Mestre's b c Gladstone, 3 years, 7 st 6 lbs (G. Hurley)

Dodd's br f Latona, 3 years, 7 st 2 lbs (J. Staine)

T. Ivory's ch m (by Kingston) Marchioness, 4 years, 7 st (W. Huey)

R. Rouse's b f Viva, 3 years, 6 st 11 lbs (F. Matthews)

Judge Lutwyche's b m Flirtation, 4 years, 6 st 6 lbs (Westbrook)

Mr. Allwright's br f Maritana, 3 years, 6 st 4 lbs (Cleary)

J. Kean's b f Hussy, 3 years, 6 st (J. Williams).

Betting: 2 to 1 v. The Sylvia Colt, 5 to 1 each v. Excelsior and Stirling, 6 to 1 v. Bridesmaid, 7 to 1 v. Speculation.

A great deal of fiddling took place at the post, and several attempts were marred by the Marchioness filly refusing to go up to her horses. Two or three good opportunities were missed, and then the starter, catching just at the wrong moment, lowered his flag to the worst start of the meeting. Othello and Latona were the first to show at the head of affairs. These were succeeded by Atalanta, Speculation, and the Marchioness filly, and at an interval of a couple of lengths came Excelsior, Maritana, and Stirling—the remainder of the field being dreadfully scattered, with the favourite amongst the last lot. Before passing the two-mile post Atalanta cut down Othello, and led Speculation up the rising ground by half a length, Bridesmaid two lengths off at the head of the ruck, which had become closely packed. Bridesmaid ran to the front when half a mile from home, and, Atalanta being hopelessly beaten, Speculation went on after the mare, while Stirling and the Sylvia colt began to improve their positions. Bridesmaid held her own round the bend, Speculation and Stirling following, three lengths clear of the ruck, which was headed by the Sylvia colt, Seesaw, and Othello. Once between the rails, Bryant sat down on Stirling, and, catching Bridesmaid at the distance, beat her very comfortably by two lengths. Seesaw, who finished well, was third, four lengths from Bridesmaid, and the Sylvia colt, Flirtation, Latona, Hussy, Speculation, Othello, Gladstone, Excelsior, Maritana, and Atalanta passed the post as named. Time, 1 minute 48 seconds.

The Waverley Handicap.—A handicap sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each, half forfeit, with 100 sovereigns added, for 3 years and upwards. Second horse 20 sovereigns from the prize. One and three-quarter mile.

Mr. R. Rouse's ch m Nydia, by Tarragon—Atalanta, 4 years 7 st (F. Matthews) 1

Herbert's b h Priam, by New Warrior—Poppet, 5 years, 7 st 12 lbs (S. Davis) 2

C. Baldwin's br m Gamos, by Yelverton, 4 years, 6 st 4 lbs (Byrnes) 3

G. Hill, jun.'s Little Dick, 6 years, 8 st (M. Bryant)

— Little's b m Myrtle, 5 years, 7 st 4 lbs (M'Grath)

J. Tait's b h M'Callum Mohr, 4 years, 7 st 3 lbs (Coleman)

R. Rouse's ch h Lord Lyon, 3 years, 6 st 4 lbs (Staine)

W. Hutchinson's ch h Percy, 5 years, 6 st (Williams).

Betting: 3 to 1 v. Nydia, 4 to 1 each v. Priam, Myrtle and Gamos; 5 to 1 each v. M'Callum Mohr and Little Dick.

Lord Lyon jumped off in advance, and with Myrtle led round the bend by half a dozen lengths, Little Dick, Priam, Nydia and the others in a cluster. Lord Lyon took command in the straight, and, forcing the pace at the best of his ability for his stable companion, led four lengths by the stand, Myrtle in turn leading Little Dick by about six lengths, Priam and Gamos within a length next, and the other three together. Myrtle went up to the chesnut at the seven furlongs, and the pair led along the back stretch by six or eight lengths, Little Dick next. When fairly at the back of the course the Mudgee mare headed Lord Lyon and conducted him up the hill by a length. Gamos, Little Dick, Priam, Nydia, and Percy here got on terms and began to catch the leading horse at every stride, while M'Callum Mohr fell back last and remained so throughout. Myrtle had run herself out at the half-mile post and Gamos led round the last turn with Nydia hard upon her, and Priam following and going strongly. Just as they turned into the straight Nydia got her white face in front and Brynes had to "ride" Gamos to keep her place. The chesnut daughter of Tarragon led up the running, but at the distance Priam came out and for a moment the result was in doubt, but the mare, answering a well-timed call, won cleverly by a couple of lengths. Priam beat Gamos three lengths for second. Little Dick was a moderate fourth, and then came Myrtle, Percy, Lord Lyon, and M'Callum Mohr a bad last. Time, 3 minutes 15 seconds.

The Steeplechase, a handicap sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each, half forfeit, with 150 sovereigns added; over such course and jumps as the stewards shall direct. About three miles.

Mr. Goyder's b g Prodigious, by Panic—from a mare by Morris Dancer, 5 years, 11 st 2 lbs (W. Harden) ... 1

Bartlett's blk g Morris, by Morris Dancer, aged, 10 st 12 lbs (S. Harding) ... 2

Glenister's br g Trumpeter, aged, 10 st 7 lbs, (G. Macon)... 3

Bowes' b g Prior, aged, 12 st 4 lbs (Chiffney)

Glenister's br g Monk, aged, 10 st 10 lbs (Owner)

Want's br g Sir Watkin, aged, 10 st (Ryan)

Want's b m Desdemonia, aged, 9 st 7 lbs (P. M'Coy).

Betting: 6 to 4 v. Prior, 2 to 1 v Prodigious, 2 to 1 v Morris, 6 to 1 v any other.

Trumpeter was first away, but as soon as they got on their legs Desdemonia took up the running, and went at the first fence with a clear lead, but she struck heavily, and, coming down, parted company with M'Coy, and the Monk was just over, followed by Morris, Prodigious, and the others, save Prior, who baulked. Prodigious led over the second lot of rails, Morris, Trumpeter, Sir Watkin, and the Monk following. The obstacle in front of the stand was negotiated in the same order, but after rounding the gate turn, Harden pulled the leader out of his course in order to go round a post on the regular course, and Trumpeter, going straight from fence to fence, was the first to get over the water jump, Prodigious and Morris following within a length, Sir Watkin next, four lengths off, and the rest of them tailing off a long way. Trumpeter and Prodigious took the fifth fence together, Morris and Sir Watkin also getting over safely, and The Monk kissing mother earth with his plucky owner. Prodigious was the first to try the sod wall, Trumpeter, Morris, and Sir Watkin clearing it in order within about five lengths of each other. Morris went by Trumpeter when going up the hill, and no other alteration took place in the relative positions of the quartette, who fenced admirably, and got over the water jump, sod wall, and the other difficulties. Morris went up to the big horse three-quarters of a mile from home, and the pair popped over the fence opposite the trainers' stand together, the horse with the coffin-like head having a slight advantage. Prodigious came away again at the turn, and won rather easily from Morris by four lengths. Trumpeter was third, twenty lengths away, and Sir Watkin fourth. The Monk went the course, and the others walked in. Time, 6 minutes 55 seconds.

The Randwick Plate, a sweepstakes of 5 sovereigns each, with 200 sovereigns added, for 3 years and upwards; the sweepstakes to go to the second horse. 3 miles.

Mr. Bloomfield's b h Dagworth, by Yattendon—Nutcut, 5 years, 9 st 5 lbs (G. Donnelly) 1

Hon. J. Crozier's b h Hamlet, by Marybyrnong—Rose of Denmark, 5 years, 9 st 5 lbs (T. Enderson) 2

Betting: 100 to 20 on Dagworth.

Hamlet was the smartest on his legs, and was soon four lengths away, but before rounding the turn Dagworth went to the front, and, forcing the pace all the way, never gave his opponent a chance, and won in a canter by about 100 yards. Time, 5 minutes 52 6-10 seconds.

The Forced Handicap, of 5 sovereigns each, with 50 sovereigns added, for all winners (Derby, Randwick Plate, and jumping races excepted), for which, and all beaten horses, entrance is optional but acceptance obligatory. Entrance to close at 3 p.m. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. J. S. Smith's b c Speculation, by Kingston—Bessy Bedlam, 3 years, 6 st 4 lbs (Duggan) 1

L. Uhde's b h Endeavour, by Australian—Jessie, 6 years, 6 st 4 lbs (W. Grimshaw) 2

H. Herbert's b c King of the Forest, by Kingston—Graceful, 3 years, 6 st 3 lbs (Hurley) 3

T. J. Ryan's b h Kingfisher, 4 years (M. Thompson)

J. Borton's b h Priam, 5 years, 7 st 12 lbs (S. Davis)

R. Rouse's ch m Nydia, 4 years, 7 st 9 lbs (F. Matthews)

J. D. Little's b m Myrtle, 5 years, 7 st 5 lbs (J. Kean)

P. Lewis's br h King Tom, 4 years, 7 st 2 lbs (R. Battye)

A. Allright's br c Excelsior, 3 years, 6 st 4 lbs, (W. Cleary).

The Ace, 9 st. 7 lbs.; Benvolio, 7 st.; Stirling, 7 st.; Wanderer, 6 st. 12 lbs.; Atalanta, 6 st.; and Rosalie, 5 st. 7 lbs., did not accept.

Betting: 3 to 1 each v. King of the Forest and Priam, 4 to 1 v. Nydia, 5 to 1 each v. Myrtle and King Tom, 7 to 1 each v. Kingfisher, Speculation, and Endeavour.

A really good start sent King of the Forest away with a slight advantage, and he led over the tan-crossing and past Cutts's closely attended on by Excelsior and Speculation, and after whom came Priam and King Tom on terms, with Nydia a length away next. King of the Forest forced the pace for Priam all along the back of the course, Speculation and Excelsior lying next, and the rest in a bunch, except Endeavour and Kingfisher, who were three lengths away from the ruck. After topping the hill, King of the Forest had a lead of four lengths, and Priam ran into second place at the half-mile post, and Nydia went on third a length from him, with Speculation next. As they swept round the home turn Speculation came again very resolutely, and, assuming the command, won a capital race by three-quarters of a length from Endeavour, who came through his horses like a shot, and looked very like winning a hundred yards from home. King of the Forest was three lengths from Endeavour, third; and Priam, King Tom, Nydia, Excelsior, Kingfisher, and Myrtle finished as named. Time, 2 minutes 16 8-10 seconds.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At his Bazaar, at 12, Thoroughbred Horses.

W. FULLAGAR.—At Homebush, at 11, Fat Cattle.

HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At Homebush, at 11, Fat Bullocks.

G. M. PITT.—At Homebush, at 11, Fat Cattle.

H. VAUGHAN.—At Ann-street, Surry Hills, at 11, Building Materials, Groceries, Drapery, &c.

M. ASHER.—At his Mart, at 11, Pianoforte, Household Furniture and Effects, Cooking Stoves, Dray, &c.

M. MOLONY.—At his Rooms, at 11, Boots and Shoes.

R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At the Market Wharf, at 3, Logs Pine.

C. MAY.—At his Mart, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects, Ironmongery, Tools, &c.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects, Saddles, Harness, &c.

Arrest of a Bank Clerk in Brisbane.—We learn from the *Brisbane Courier* that on Wednesday Charles Edward Wallen, late cashier of the Union Bank, Brisbane, was arrested by the detective police on a charge of embezzling £200, the money of the bank.

OUR MELBOURNE LETTER.

Tuesday, September 2.

The Legislative Council created a sensation on Tuesday evening when, contrary to general expectation they "laid aside" the Electoral Bill for altering the present law regulating the representation of the people in the Assembly. It was expected that they would make a stand in favour of the ratepaying qualification and the right of dual voting in respect of properties in different electorates, and it was known that the proposed increase in the number of members was not regarded with favour, but it was thought that the Upper House would deal with these details in committee. The reasons given, however, for "laying aside" the bill without reading it a second time were that there was no demand for such a measure of reform out of doors; that its introduction had been attended with no expression of public opinion anywhere; that the responsibility of dealing with this bill had been unfairly thrown upon that House by the want of an organised Opposition in the Assembly; that there was nothing to recommend the attempt to establish one-House constituencies beyond its mere novelty; that there was no necessity for any increase in the number of members from seventy-eight to ninety, and that the abolition of the ratepayers' qualification appeared to have been made without rhyme or reason, and was destructive of the rights of property. This it must be confessed was rather a formidable bill of indictment against the measure; and what rendered it all the more weighty was that so much could be said in support of each of its counts. There might have been some show of reason in asking for a readjustment of the electoral districts on account of the fluctuations in the state of the population, but none for a completely new measure; at least, this is what the majority in the Council think, and a good many people outside are of the same opinion. Of course, there has been an attempt to make a "crisis" out of this action of the Council, and there has been a great cry raised in Parliament and the Press of the Constitution in danger; but the general public is exhibiting the most apathetic indifference about the matter, and, with the exception of thorough-paced politicians, the subject does not find a place in the chit-chat of the railway trains or the dining-rooms. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy and Mr. Higinbotham took occasion on two consecutive evenings to unbosom themselves with regard to the attempts of the Council to rule the country by overruling the Assembly; but then these two gentlemen can expect to do but little against their foe, when their hostility to each other is no less violent than their feeling against their mutual enemy. The grounds upon which the attempt is being made to get up a crisis over this affair may be gathered from any one of a dozen extracts which might be given from articles or speeches; but the following, from the leading democratic journal, will do as well as any other:—"By asserting the right to undo any or all of the legislation which the Assembly submits to it, the Council makes itself the master of the situation in every respect. It assumes, in fact, the long-disused Royal prerogative of the veto. If it can on every occasion and under all circumstances say to the Assembly, 'This shall not be,' or 'This shall be,' without reference to the opinion of the country, the intentions of the popular House, or to the policy of the Government, it is plainly the sovereign and absolute arbiter in the conduct of public affairs. In a word, it subverts the Constitution." A crisis cannot be worked up by such fallacious reasoning as this, which means—if it means anything—that the Council is not to be a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, that it is to have no will of its own, but is obsequiously to record the views of the Assembly. The course which has been taken has not been adopted with a contemptuous disregard of what was due to the Assembly and the country, for after stating the grounds upon which the bill was considered to be uncalled for, the House, instead of rejecting it, merely laid it on the shelf, from which it could be taken down during the present session if there was any probability of its being converted into an acceptable measure. A less pretentious bill re-adjusting electoral boundaries and adapting representation to population would probably have passed without difficulty, but the bill now in suspension goes a great deal further, and contains provisions which have never been asked for or suggested out of Parliament. Moreover, this Reform Bill of the one House cannot be taken alone but as part of a general reform of Parliament, which comprised a similar measure dealing with the other House, and which two measures were afterwards to be embodied in a consolidation bill. Now it is admitted on all hands that the Council reform bill had not the ghost of a chance of being passed by that House, and even if it had, there is very little probability that the Assembly would have endorsed it. What can be thought by our friends in the other colonies if this outcry against the Council for suspending a bill, of which one of the more clamorous of the journals admits that "it cannot be denied that the country at large is indifferent on the matter," and that "a considerable number of members of the Assembly who voted for the bill have expressed their satisfaction that it is practically rejected." Mr. Francis announced that the Government representative in the Council would endeavour to get the bill restored to the paper, and that if it were absolutely rejected an early opportunity would be taken to appeal to the constituencies; moreover, that a reform of the Upper House would be the prime question to be put to the country. The members of Council, however, are masters of the situation, and the present cause of quarrel has too many weak points about it to render it a matter of much concern to them.

The Savings Bank Bill was read a second time on Tuesday last, in the Assembly, by a much larger majority than was generally expected. The fact is that the friends of the old savings banks had wrought themselves into a phrenzy of opposition to the measure, and had over-estimated their strength. They had been too little observant of what is patent enough to those who see the effect the payment of members has had on the House in the face of an approaching dissolution. Those who look to this as their chief if not their only means of living will do nothing to jeopardise their position, and that has turned the present session of Parliament into a mere blank. The tone of the debates had certainly encouraged the opponents of the measure in the belief that they would be able to defeat it on the second reading; but the House is thoroughly demoralised, and consequently not to be depended upon. This bill will therefore pass the Assembly, and probably be sent up to the Council without any material alteration, but when it gets there, it may share the fate of the measures which have preceded it. The first and chief ground of opposition to the Electoral Bill if taken against the Savings' Bank Bill may be used against it with even more force. The country has undoubtedly not called for it, but has on the contrary declared against it, so far as opportunities for doing so have presented themselves. Although there is no doubt that the officials of the savings' banks have been the movers in the agitation, and the depositors have been aroused to action by the threatened reductions of their incomes—looked at dispassionately there can be very little said against the proposed amalgamation, for it is absurd to keep two machines going to perform a work which can be done by one, and if either is to be dispensed with, it obviously must not be the one which is capable of universal usefulness, but that which can only be applied within very restricted limits.

The Permissive Bill is getting more roughly handled this session than during either of the two last. The bloom has got rubbed off the question; and, alas for the vanity of human expectations! there seems to be a determination this session to talk the bill out of the House. This is very mortifying to its friends, and contrary to what Mr. Casey and Mr. Higinbotham led the teetotalers to believe would be the case at the opening of the session. They should merely have to introduce it (they said in effect) and send it up to the Council without any further formal discussion. The present difficulties, however, are no other than might have been expected, seeing that this piece of "fancy legislation" is in the hands of men not abstainers themselves, and that the abstainers at their back are devoid of that earnestness which is so necessary to ensure success. There is not the remotest chance for the bill in the Council, if it should even pass the Assembly.

The erection of the new Government stock is an idea which will hereafter probably bring more honour to Mr. Langton than he is receiving for it at present. He has had to encounter difficulties at every step, and has in some respects been brought face to face with obstacles which have been the natural result of his own mistakes. In the controversy, however, which has lately been carried on in the Press upon the question of the gain or loss to the State on the transaction of a conversion of 6 per cent. debentures into 4 per cent. stock, the friends of the Treasurer seem to have the best of it. His opponents sought to make it appear that the country would, in the end, lose something like £6 upon each such conversion. The *Argus*, however, took the other side of the question and recently endeavoured to prove that instead of a loss there would at the end of the ten years which the debentures have yet to run, be a positive gain to the State of £4 15s. 4d. on each debenture after allowing (a premium of £13 upon the conversion—that is to say giving £113 of the 4 per cent. stock for each £100 debenture bearing 6 per cent. interest. In answer to a challenge from the Opposition the same journal has now carried the calculations on for twenty-five years, and by bringing compound interest into the account the present value of the £100 debenture is shown to be £116 7s., while the present value of the £113 stock being, of course, £113, there is a gain in the exchange of £3 7s. in favour of the State, and that this sum, placed at compound interest (payable half-yearly) for the twenty-five years, would be augmented to £9 0s. 4d. The answer to this is that compound interest is not possible without a sinking fund, for which no provision is made. The question is one for an actuary rather than for newspaper readers in general, and we all know how fallacious are figures. This controversy has only served as an additional illustration of the old axiom, for each side appears to make out the most plausible case, the actual truth probably being that our Audit Commissioners and actuaries have arrived at a fair equivalent for the debentures in fixing the sum to be given on new stock at £113, and that the advantage, if any, in the exchange is in favour of the State.

One of the questions looming in the future, and which is destined to occupy the public mind probably during the next general election is a revision of our system of taxation. The last two or three great agitations have been over the revision of our tariff in the interest, as supposed, of local manufactures. Now, however, the tendency in men's minds is rather towards the abolition of Customs duties and the imposition of a fairer amount of taxation on acquired property. During the recent discussions in the Assembly on the action of the Upper House in refusing to pass the Reform Bill of the Assembly, Mr. Higinbotham sounded the key-note of this new agitation, and it met with a pretty general and favourable echo from both sides of the House. The animus which prompted the allusion to the proposed change was of course palpable. The members of the Council are treated as the possessors and representatives of the landed wealth of the colony, and Mr. Higinbotham desires to reach them in that way which shall make them feel the punishment most severely. Apart from this immediate moving cause, however, there is a strong and growing feeling in favour of the direct taxation of property, for the proposing of which, before it was ripe three years ago, Sir James M'Culloch was driven from office.

Incidental to this discussion, allusion has been made to the manifest tendency here, as in England, of property to accumulate in few hands. One gentleman's name has been mentioned as the owner of a million sheep running over his own and the public lands, and who has just added to his estates by the purchase of another at the price of £250,000. This latter is the sum which Mr. Learmonth, one of our oldest settlers in the Ballarat district, realises for his well-known estate of Ercildoun, besides the product of other smaller properties. The case might have been mentioned of a near neighbour of Mr. Learmonth's who has recently refused £200,000 for his freehold estate, with the stock now depasturing upon it.

BOURKE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

To cross the border between the Cobar and Southern Cobar mines is a very easy matter, as Barton's shaft in the former is within a stone's throw of Becker's shaft in the latter. Having done the Cobar, I next proceeded under the pilotage of Captain Goldsworthy to inspect the property of the Southern Cobar Copper Mining Company. This company's ground commences at the foot of the Cobar Hill on which the great mine is situated, and extends in a direct line south and south-east for a mile and a quarter, and comprises 340 acres. Scarcely a year has elapsed since Captain Goldsworthy with ten miners took charge of this property, and the progress made and results obtained in a few months are certainly creditable to the energy of the captain and his staff. The improvements at grass consist of numerous huts for the men, captain's house, store, smithy, and, not least, three good ground tanks for water supply, magazine, &c. Captain Goldsworthy, with a wise forethought, has made very good provision for securing water, and takes care to preserve as much of the precious fluid as possible. He has several ships' iron tanks constantly kept filled as a reserve.

I selected night as a suitable time for visiting the underground workings of the Southern Cobar, and, duly equipped, accompanied the captain on his nightly inspection.

We descended by Hardie's shaft, traversed a drive which had just been completed, connecting with Becker's shaft, a distance of 230 feet, and ascended to grass by the latter shaft.

The level at the bottom of Hardie's shaft is 16 fathoms from grass, and both in the shaft and drive a large quantity of rich ore was found. Sinking is being continued in this shaft to a further depth of 15 fathoms, with the object of driving into the lode at that level, and further proving the mine. Traversing the drive, which is about 6 feet high and 4 feet wide, we were struck with the excellent ventilation which is really too strong for the miners, as the draught is apt to extinguish the candles. The drive having only been opened through the night before our visit, ventilation previously had been rather defective. In one side, about half-way through, a splendid bunch of ore was showing, on which miners were busy working.

On approaching Becker's shaft one was struck with the apparent roominess of the workings; and at the bottom of the shaft we found ourselves in what might be described as a lofty chamber, for the drive here could not be less than 12 feet high and 15 feet across. The appearance of the mine at this point was splendid. Above, below, and on either hand of this great chamber was one compact mass of grey oxide of copper, tons of which were being broken down by the miners. The ore lode opened here is about 15 feet wide, without any sign of the walls. So that it is yet impossible to tell to what width the lode will extend. The ore raised is of a very high per centage, closely approximating to that being raised from Barton's shaft in the Cobar mine. Captain Goldsworthy is carrying his drive north towards the Cobar boundary, from which he is distant from the present workings 50 feet. During my visit a splendid nug of green muriate of copper was opened in the drive, and before it was cut out I paid a second nocturnal inspection in company with other visitors, two of whom were of the gentle sex, who, by the way, traversed the ladders both up and down with a nerve and agility which did credit to them. The appearance of the nug was really beautiful—looking by candlelight, like a grot of rich velvet and crystal. Watching the operation of cutting out we were enabled to carry away some of the most beautiful specimens of Nature's handiwork which have ever been produced.

Since the ore was first struck in the mine about seven months ago, nearly 1500 tons have been raised, a portion of which has been shipped to Adelaide and produced from 25 to 33 per cent. of copper. Although the yield of ore is very great the returns from the mine will be of little importance until smelting works are erected, as the quantity of ore that can be sent away bears a very small proportion to that being raised.

The company have already taken steps to get furnaces put up, and when these are in working order there can be little doubt but the mine will yield regular and handsome dividends. In addition to the two shafts producing ore a third shaft is in course of sinking at the southern end of the company's ground, and should copper be found there (as present indications promise) the extent of ground which can be worked is very great. The present position of the Southern Cobar is that of a really genuine and valuable copper mine, and the work done in a few months reflects great credit on Captain Goldsworthy.

Separated by a 40-acre block (the property of Messrs. Ogilvie and Jones) from the Southern Cobar, lies the ground of the Fort Bourke Company. Through three sections of this company's ground, a very distinct reef, or rather reefs, can be traced, having the appearance of a continuation of the Cobar lode. Work having only recently been commenced, no tangible results are yet visible, but there is every prospect of the ground proving rich for copper.

About four miles south from Cobar lies the property of the United Copper and Gold Mining Company, comprising an area of 440 acres. From this ground a very good yield of gold was obtained from some parcels of stone crushed at Sandhurst; but whether copper or gold will be found most payable has yet to be determined. The company is a private one, and they are having the mine opened by contract. A shaft is sunk 100 feet, well timbered and ladders fixed, and at the time of my visit a drive was being carried up so as to cut the lode which looked keenly for copper. This mine is situated in a very fine country, but there is no natural water. A good ground tank at present supplies the miners.

The North Cobar Company's ground holds a relative position on the north to the Cobar proper which the southern does on the south, and has an area of 300 acres. Captain Polglase and a staff of miners have been at work since the beginning of June, and although much work of various sorts has been done no ore has yet been obtained. Three shafts are in course of sinking, the deepest of which is 100 feet, but probably it will require another 50 feet of sinking to prove the lode. The surface indications are such as would lead to the belief that the North Cobar will in due time rival its neighbours in the yield of ore.

Before leaving Cobar, I would remark that the mines have all the appearance of proving rich and extensive as they become fully developed; sufficient time has not yet elapsed to give a fair chance of proving them. Nevertheless, the results already obtained from the Cobar and Southern Cobar are astonishing. A considerable population is settling down around the mines, and already two hotels, a butchery, and bakery form the nucleus of a township. The want of permanent water at present is an obstacle to families settling down.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Saturday Evening.

The Customs duties received to-day were as follows:—

Spirits	£414	11	3
Wine (still)	14	16	0
Tobacco and snuff	53	6	0
——— (unmanufactured)	534	8	0
Tea	86	7	6
Rice	66	0	0
Ad valorem duty	69	16	11
Specific duty	113	15	6
Harbour and light dues	22	7	0
Pilotage	[illegible]	8	0
Harbour dues...	5	0	0
Total	£1063	13	4

A telegram from Mauritius, dated the 21st ultimo, reports the receipt of the May and June mails from Australia, also the arrival of the Flodden from Melbourne. The sugar market was active, and prices firm at previous quotations. About 3000 tons had been shipped to Australia during the month, and the vessels loading would take about the same quantity. For New Zealand 1000 tons had been cleared, and engagements made for 400 tons more. The breadstuffs market was badly supplied.

Messrs. Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co. have favoured us with the following telegram received from Glasgow:—"Pig iron has advanced to 120s."

Monday Morning.

The Airey Force and Eastern Light, from Liverpool, have arrived, with cargoes of general merchandise.

The *Argus* of Thursday reports of the Melbourne markets:—

In the import markets to-day a considerable amount of business has been transacted. In breadstuffs there has been more doing in flour, which met with a ready sale by auction—up to 130 tons in all having been sold—at £14 for 90 tons good country brands, and £13 5s to £13 15s for secondary brands. Wheat at same time was quitted at 5s 4½d for medium, but only a trifling quantity was disposed of; 5s 6d is wanted for prime, but there is little inquiry. Oats are moving off slowly. Under the hammer 4s 10½d to 5s 2½d was realised for common to good feeding, and a line of 800 bags was taken up privately on terms withheld. For maize there is a more general and improved inquiry, and up to 4s 5½d would now be given for parcels. About 1200 bags have been disposed of. In sugar there is a much better appearance of business. By auction some 5166 bags China Refinery Company's, all more or less damaged, were cleared off at £27 10s to £34 10s net. Privately, about 1000 bags rations were quitted; low descriptions brought £24, and mediums £36. 1200 mats yellows have been placed at £36 10s. Middling whites have been sold at £39 5s, and £40 has been refused for fine whites. There is nothing much to report of teas, but we observe that the balance of the Craigforth's cargo will be sold publicly to-morrow. Attention is being once more turned towards tobacco. We hear of several shipments of Raven twist, about 300 packages having changed hands on private terms; a very full price is stated to have been paid. A considerable amount of business is still doing in brandies. We hear of a large parcel of dark Martell's brandy, over 100 hogsheads, having been taken up to arrive, at a very full price. We also learn of 7s 9d having been offered for a large line of Hennessy's pale. Some 700 cases of Hennessy's have been quitted at 27s 6d. Messrs. Powers, Rutherford, and Co. report having sold privately the Yabba Yabba station in the Benalla district, with improvements and stock, consisting of 13,380 sheep in the wool, 18 horses, cattle, implements, and 509 acres of purchased land, to Messrs. J. W. and W. R. Scott. They have also sold, by order of Mr. David Clifton, the Fern-hill station, Benalla district, with all improvements, 3000 sheep in the wool, about 860 lambs, 42 head cattle, 6 horses, implements, &c., to Mr. James H. Graves. Messrs. Ryan and Hammond report the sale of Mr. H. C. Jeffrey's property, Burnewang, on the Campaspe River, consisting of 9800 acres freehold land, together with about 11,800 sheep, to Mr. Joseph Bell, of Sandhurst.

We take the following from the *Brisbane Courier's* mail summary:—

There has been a considerable improvement in business during the past four weeks, and stocks which some two months ago were so heavy as to cause some fears that the markets would be glutted for a long time are so far reduced as to remove all danger on that score. The export trade from this port to the north continues very active, orders coming to hand so freely as to render it somewhat difficult to obtain a sufficiency of freight. Shearing, too, is just about to commence, and the call for station supplies has consequently been somewhat active. As regards the import markets, there is very little to remark. Stocks have been heavy and prices as a general rule have seen little alteration. Occasionally parcels may have been forced into the market, the cause of which is simply owing to the want of sufficient storage accommodation. The yield from the various mines continues steady, and the largest shipment of tin exported to England is taken by the Mary Ann Wilson. Although stocks of ale and porter at present are ample for current demand, as the summer approaches much more activity may be looked for, and the high rates ruling last summer are not likely, judging from present appearances, to materially decline. In consequence of the Southern markets having been recently heavily stocked with bottled stout, the market here has been somewhat easier. Bottled ale of good quality is in demand at 10s to 10s 6d per dozen in bond, stout ranging from 8s 9d to 10s 6d. Bulk ale is less enquired after, and stocks on hand are sufficient to supply the requirements of the trade. Candles still continue in short supply, and parcels are readily disposed of at 11½d to 11¾d, which rates are not likely to decline for some time to come, no large shipments having been advised, whilst prices range high in the other colonies. Cement is likewise in good demand, and sales of large parcels have been made at 23s, the large amount of building at present in the course of progress absorbing all the stocks obtainable. There has been an improvement in currants recently, which were previously offering at very low rates, good fruit now being worth 4½d, duty paid. Eleme raisins are in demand at 6d to 6½d, muscatels meeting with little inquiry. Figs are in short supply. Dried apples realise 7½d. Leading brands of flour have again advanced to £17 10s, stocks in Adelaide being light, with an increasing shipping demand. Bran is very scarce, and holders ask extreme rates. Maize is firm, farmers obtaining as high as 3s 10d for good quality. Boiled and raw linseed oils are quoted at 4s to 5s 6d per gallon; colza, 5s 6d to 6s 9d. Kerosene shows a slight improvement, Devoe's being now worth 2s 7d. The Queensland sugar crop is commencing to come to hand more freely, and the prices are somewhat easier than was the case recently. Very satisfactory accounts came to hand respecting the northern plantations, where some of the yields are highly satisfactory to producers. Twist tobaccos of best brands meet with a good demand, but there is very little inquiry for other descriptions. Fancy tobaccos and cigars are in very little request. Ports and sherries are in fair supply. Light wines are more enquired for, and an advance in prices is anticipated. Brandies have hardened considerably. Hennessy's pale in bulk is now quoted at 8s, and case cannot be obtained at less than 28s 6d. Martell's bulk is offered at 7s 6d, case at 26s. Association Company's pale is quoted at 6s; Clouzeau's, 6s 6d to 7s. Whisky in bulk is not much sought after, whilst Lorne in case is in demand, and meets with a large consumption. Dunville's case is quoted at 17s 6d. Queensland rum realises in large parcels 2s 6d to 2s 9d, for smaller quantities 3s. West Indian is now seldom inquired for.

MINING.

Saturday Evening.

At a special meeting of the Pactolus Quartz Co., held to-day at Mr. Deloitte's office, it was resolved that the contributing shareholders be asked to contribute *pro rata* to pay the debts of the company and wind it up, by handing the property back to the original proprietors.

Carrangara Mining Co.—The mining manager writes under date 3rd instant:—"The lode in Bull's shaft continues to improve as we go below the 20-fathom level. We have commenced to sink a winze below the 20-fathom, south of shaft. The lode in the bottom of this winze looks well. We are busily engaged carting and weighing ore for tributors. We have, as you are aware, sent down one ton of fine copper and have about 15 tons more ready to go, but as yet we cannot get teams to take it down, but hope to do so very soon. The weather is dry at present, which is very acceptable to us to get in wood, &c. Our tributors this month will have a good sampling, and we have plenty of ore for the furnaces."

The mining manager of the New Tambaroora G. M. Co. reports to September 4:—"No. 2 shaft—Quartz raised for the week from north level, 20 tons; previously raised, 70 tons; total quantity of quartz at grass, 90 tons. Level extended for the week, 13 feet; total length of level, 96 feet. Have let another contract for raising quartz from south level. Crushing-machine commenced last night, 3rd instant, to crush about 90 tons for Kelly and party. As soon as this lot is crushed will commence on company's stone."

Australian Quartz M. Co., Solferino.—The manager, under date of September 2, advises:—"The tunnel has been driven 20 feet, making a total of 85 feet from our northern boundary. The reef has been a good deal distended, but I think this cross course will make a favourable change in it, and it shows signs of getting more defined and harder, so I expect a change shortly, but the progress will be slower."

THE MODOC WAR.

(From the New York Herald, June 4.)

THE Modoc war is over. After a campaign marked by a series of surprising reverses to the troops operating in the wild lava region, success has suddenly crowned their efforts in the surrender of Captain Jack and the remnant of his tribe. The story of this achievement will be found in our despatches elsewhere. The news which we received previously from the lava beds prepared us, in some measure, for the final result. But to officers and men alike the credit of persistency and courage under adverse circumstances is due. Fighting in a country probably without its topographic parallel in the world, and with an active and sagacious enemy, well acquainted with all its intricacies and capabilities for defensive fighting, the soldiers (themselves ignorant of the country) had everything against them. We cannot, unfortunately, congratulate the military leaders throughout on their soldiership. The first attack, in which such a shameful defeat was inflicted on the troops, was, to say the least, a blunder. The peace negotiations which followed this sharp reverse, and which cost us the life of the brave soldier Major-General Canby, as well as that of Peace Commissioner Thomas, were sad blunderings also. The attack on the stronghold or cave of Captain Jack was so loosely made that the wily murderer and his band were enabled to slip away to another stronghold. An attack on this second position resulted in another slaughter of soldiers without any good result. After this it appears that, owing to dissensions in the tribe itself, the Modocs separated into two bands, one of which shortly afterwards surrendered, and thus the wedge for their final defeat was entered. We have had occasion hitherto to call attention to that peculiar trait in the Indian's character which makes him so liable to panic in a moment of defeat. General Jefferson C. Davis was in command at the time of the surrender, and with his intimate knowledge of the Indian character, took his own course to complete the work of gathering in the Modocs. The surrender of some forty individuals of the tribe after the successful scout for them under the orders of General Davis will stand as a lasting credit to the personal daring and acuteness of that dashing soldier. When it was announced that he had started from his camp in such bad company as Bogus Charley, Hawker Jim, Steamboat Frank, and Shack Nasty Jim, the gravest fears were naturally entertained for his safety. The fickle ruffians, however, appear to have held faith with General Davis, for he returned safe and sound from what appeared this side of the Rocky Mountains to be a rash and foolhardy experiment. In that scout they did not accomplish the desired end, but another soon followed, with what success has already been described. Thirteen warriors surrendered, and a day later Captain Jack, the murderer of General Canby, with his last remaining followers, laid down his arms and came in. Before Monday's news it was indeed hardly to be expected that the end was to be so soon, and with this view General Davis will be deservedly lauded for the astute and singularly well carried out plan by which he turned Modoc warcraft against the Modocs themselves. It agrees perfectly with our ideas of Indian weakness that, although having such wonderful chances of escape, they should succumb in the end without firing a shot when convinced that the troops fought with the determination to win, cost what it might. The end of the fighting has come, and we are thankful therefore; but the work of justice and retribution must now begin.

We already learn from Washington that the party of savage-worshippers are expected to bring all possible influence to bear to wring a pardon from the Executive for the captured Modocs. This does not astonish us. The murder of soldiers or settlers has never weighed a fig with these philanthropists when a savage was to be snatched from his just doom. It was expected that the murder of the Rev. Dr. Thomas and the mutilation of the other Peace Commissioner, Mr. Meacham, would cool their ardour in rushing to the rescue of the Modocs; but every philanthropist, it appears, would cheerfully consent to see every other one killed and scalped if it only gave him the opportunity to crave mercy for a red-skinned murderer. We look at the matter in a different light. The difficulty of carrying out the famous extermination order of the President in its first form has been commented on in these columns; but we see no reason why the fact that the Indians surrendered rather than be shot should prevent them from being hanged. The form of law may be necessary; but the murderers of the settlers on the Lost River, of General Canby, Dr. Thomas, and a long list of officers and men of the army, as well as other citizens, should and must meet their fate at the hangman's hands. The example of the repeated victories of the Modocs over our troops has already been pernicious enough among the tribes of the far West, and any mistaken leniency at this moment would, in all human probability, involve us in a dozen such wars as the one just concluded. By every title of ownership the surrendered Modocs belong to the gallows. Neither the fact that they are ruffians of the deepest dye, nor that they look picturesque when they are captured, nor that the tribe set up a plea of emotional insanity for Captain Jack in advance of his trial, do we regard as mitigating circumstances. The thrashing given the thieving Kickapoos, the punishment meted out by General Crook to the Apaches, and the hunt of the Modocs by General Davis are instances of the proper mode of keeping the Indians in awe. The hanging of every buck among the surrendered Modocs will strike a wholesome terror into the Indians on the verge of revolt in the West, and will be the only atonement accepted by the people of the United States for the crimes of the fierce savages.

SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

ON the evening of the 8th July a meeting was held in Exeter Hall, under the presidency of Lord Campbell, to protest against the continuance of the slave trade, and to welcome home Sir Bartle Frere from his mission to South Africa. The meeting was called under the auspices of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

In opening the proceedings (says the *Times*), the Chairman said he regarded his being called upon to preside as a sort of honorary reward for his efforts in Parliament to put down the slave trade. He proceeded to speak of the distinction to be drawn between slavery and the slave trade, saying that for the former a nation might not be entirely responsible, but the latter he described as a public crime, which ought to be put down by every civilized people. He then referred to the services rendered to the anti-slavery cause by Sir Bartle Frere, and gave that gentleman the warm congratulations of his countrymen amid the cheers of the meeting.

Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P., who spoke at length on the affairs of Spain, and respecting what had deen done by that nation to abolish slavery, moved :—"That this meeting regards with unfeigned satisfaction the complete abolition of slavery in Porto Rico effected by the Government of Spain, in the face of a most powerful opposition, and still more the noble efforts it is now making to secure prompt and complete emancipation in Cuba. 'This meeting would impress on her Majesty's Government the solemn duty of giving the strongest support to their efforts in virtue of those treaties which empower her Majesty's Government to claim the liberation of almost every slave now in Cuba."

This was seconded by Mr. E. Sturge, and carried unanimously.

A second resolution was proposed by the Rev. Horace Waller, who has been out in South Africa, and has practical experience of the working of the slave trade,—"That this meeting hereby records its appreciation of the exertions of Sir Bartle Frere in his mission to Eastern Africa, which have resulted in the signature of the treaties for the suppression of the slave trade by the Sultans of Zanzibar and Muscat, and would urge upon her Majesty's Government to exercise the utmost vigilance in securing their faithful observance."

Mr. R. Fowler, M.P., seconded this, which was also carried unanimously.

Sir Bartle Frere, who was received with the utmost enthusiasm, then rose to move the following resolution:—That for the suppression of the slave trade this meeting would impress on her Majesty's Government the duty of appointing efficient Consular establishments in the Portuguese dependencies upon the Eastern Coast of Africa, and in other places where their action is required, inasmuch as these have proved one of the most effective, and at the same time the least costly, agencies in its repression. Recognising, however, the fact that the East African slave trade is caused solely by the demand for slaves in Turkey, Egypt, Persia, Arabia, and other countries, this meeting regard the abolition of slavery as the only sure guarantee for its complete and permanent extinction; and the extension of legitimate commerce with the Christianity and education of the west. Sir Bartle Frere, in the course of a long speech, dwelt upon the labours of Dr. Livingstone and Sir Samuel Baker, and expressed his great pleasure that the English mind had again been awakened upon the subject of slavery. His experience of the slave trade in Africa, he said, showed that the evidence given before the late Parliamentary Committee was under rather than over the mark, and the conclusions formed by that committee had been more than borne out by what came under his eyes and ears in South Africa. He proceeded to declare that he found streams of slavery from the east of Africa to Egypt, and though he believed the Khedive desired to put down the trade in his dominions, yet he was powerless under existing circumstances, for he could not carry out his will by his own servants. He went on to speak of the support given to his mission by the opinion that the English people were in earnest over this matter, and he urged them to show they were. He entered upon the details of the work carried out to show that the Sultan of Muscat and other sovereigns were ready to yield up the trade, and he urged that it was necessary English subjects who were living in Africa under her protection should show that their hands were clean in regard to this trade. In conclusion he bore testimony to the efforts which had been made by both parties in Parliament to remove the curse of slavery and the slave trade from the world, and he called upon the British public to support the Government in this work.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Hutchinson, and carried.

The other resolutions submitted to the meeting were the following :—"That the honour and humanity of Great Britain are greatly compromised by the so-called 'labour traffic' in the South Pacific Ocean, a new and horrid form of slave trade, in which British subjects and the British flag are implicated; and this meeting would earnestly entreat her Majesty's Government to take such measures as shall secure the total prohibition of this nefarious traffic. That this meeting, while expressing its warmest thanks to her Majesty's Government for prohibiting the emigration of Chinese coolies under labour contracts from Hongkong in any but British ships, and to places not within her Majesty's dominions, and for preventing the fitting out of foreign vessels at Hongkong for the Macao coolie trade, express a hope that her Majesty's Government will persevere in this course until British subjects are entirely freed from the reproach of contributing in even the most indirect way to this nefarious traffic, which is, in reality, a slave trade; and will further adopt, either singly or in concert with other Powers, such measures as will lead to its complete suppression at Macao, its sole remaining seat."

There was another resolution thanking the chairman, and agreeing that the resolutions should be sent to Mr. Gladstone and to Lord Granville. The proceedings then closed.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

(From the Times, July 1.)

IT is said of a certain Grand Court, held by the first Napoleon on the eve of his greatest and almost his latest war, that Kings went for little at it, and Princes for nothing at all—so largely did one Crown tend to eclipse another in the group of Royalties. Our company has not been quite so crowded this season, but still, except for the engrossing presence of the Shah, more thought would certainly have been given to the illustrious visitors from St. Petersburg. It is not to be denied, indeed, that a Russian Grand Duke, heir to one of the greatest Empires in the world, is second to none in importance and dignity, while on this occasion the presence of the Grand Duchess, a sister of our own Princess of Wales, added much to the attractions of the visit. But Europe and Asia are not to be compared, and the unknown always wins in the way of magnificence. Nobody would think of likening Persia to Russia for power or anything that power commands, but a Russian Prince is a European Prince, whereas a Persian King is a strange and half mysterious apparition. The aspect of the Shah blazing with diamonds was sufficient of itself to impress all spectators with the novelty of his visit, and the ancient history of his kingdom, however remote from the realities of present times, lent a singular attraction to the monarch himself. Excepting certain adventurous travellers, few but Persians had ever seen a King of Persia before. At this moment Englishmen are employing themselves with the analysis of his Oriental title, and discovering its etymology in cuneiform inscriptions and in the designations of Xerxes and Ahasuerus. No dignities more familiar in themselves, however really lofty, could be matched against the living representative of such fabulous grandeur. Had the Prince and Princess of Wales met the Shah at St. Petersburg, the result would have been exactly the same.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that our Russian visitors will not misunderstand the comparative shade into which they have been thrown by the strange splendour of the Eastern King. In some respects, indeed, they have derived an advantage from the presence of the Shah, for the coincidence of their visit with his has enabled them to share in all the unusual sights of the last fortnight. Even Englishmen themselves have rarely known such a succession of spectacles, or been treated to such demonstrations of their own national power. In fact, such a reception would not have been called for in any less extraordinary case. We displayed our strength, our resources, our country, and ourselves to the Shah because he had never seen such sights before, and was an utter stranger, except by hearsay, to the ways and wonders of Europe. He came to us as if from another world—from a country without roads, railways, navigable rivers, or available communications of any kind. At this moment it would hardly be possible for a force of 5000 men to march to the Persian capital from the nearest seaport, except with as many preparations as were made by the Russians for their victorious march upon Khiva. Ships, steamboats, locomotives, and machinery are things all but unknown to a Persian. Of manufacturing industry the Shah had no conception, and it is not surprising that Manchester excited his boundless admiration. But such exhibitions would have been out of place in the case of European visitors, however illustrious or distinguished. We have shown all those things to the Shah simply because he had never seen them before, and had come to see them, contrary to all precedent, from his own remote kingdom in the East.

Moreover, if the truth must be confessed, the most characteristic exhibitions of English life were due in some part to the influence of natural curiosity. If there was one word for the Shah in all our proceedings, there was another for ourselves. We were truly anxious to do honour to our guest and let him see us, but we were also very anxious to see him. The unexampled crowds of spectators obeyed an instinct of British nature in pouring forth to witness as well as welcome the arrival of an Asiatic King and his picturesque retinue. In these days multitudes are easily congregated when once the interest of the public has been aroused, and it must be remembered, too, that we were put a little upon our mettle by the receptions previously accorded to our Royal visitor. When a Prince like Nasser-ed-Din undertakes such a work as a tour in Europe he comes not only to see the various countries of the West, but to compare them. It was for us to show what we could show after the exhibitions of others, and not to let England stand the lowest in the list. European princes are too near ourselves to make any such appeals to us. The appearance of the Grand Duchess of Russia and the Princess of Wales together was of itself sufficient in this case to show the closeness of the existing connection. Had the Court of Persia not transferred itself to London, the Cesarewitch and Cesarevna would have been the chief attraction of the season.

The Shah looks to England avowedly for aids which Russia does not need. He desires to initiate his subjects in the arts of European civilization, to promote industry and commerce within his dominions, to ascertain and develope the mineral wealth of his territories, and bring Persia, as it were, within the community of the States of the West. It is a mighty and perhaps a doubtful problem, but the attempt certainly deserves encouragement. Whether the latent wealth of Persia be great or small, there is at least the treasure of territory. If all Persia were fertile, or could be made so, twenty times the present population could be supported from the soil; and even as it is, the productive districts are not half peopled or cultivated. Land is as cheap as in Australia—even cheaper! and this it is which, in spite of many things operating to the contrary, renders life in Persia tolerably easy. Perhaps the great famine which desolated the country last year and which has left a melancholy inheritance of misery behind, is itself a proof of this condition of things. Where a livelihood can be made readily people do not always exert themselves to lay up capital, and a bad season lays the land waste. But generally the Persian nation seems to have enjoyed a fair measure of indolent prosperity, and Sir John Malcolm has recorded that in all his experience he never saw a country where there were so few beggars. It is a grand design to give such a nation one more chance. Perhaps the margin available for expansion and improvement may not be found practically so wide as is imagined, but at any rate, the experiment is worth the trial. Russia, however, has no need to make any such appeal to us. The Cesarewitch comes among us, as others of his House have done before, a guest entitled to all honour, and certain to receive it, but not a mystery, nor a portent—hardly, indeed, a stranger. His high rank has been partially eclipsed not by superior rank, but by something distinct from rank altogether—by a phenomenon impressive from its strangeness and attractive from its picturesque features. It would have been so in any European or American capital.

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HARPER and COMPANY, 559, George-street.

TAILORING. TAILORING.
W. HOWES, of 88, King-street, invites the attention of his customers to inspect his large stock of very new and choice COATINGS of various makes; also West of England TROUSERINGS, Silk VESTINGS, &c., which will be made to order at the lowest possible prices.

Black Cloth Suits, superior .. £4 4s, £5 5s, and £6		6 0
88, King-street.—Melton Suits, to order	..	3 10 0
Howes' Doeskin Suits, to order	..	3 0 0
Howes' Black Cloth Paget, to order	..	2 10 0
Fashionable Tweed Paget, to order	..	2 2 0
88, King-street.—Galatea Coat, to order	..	1 15 0
Black Trousers, to order, 17s 6d, 20s, 22s 6d, and		1 5 0

PRODUCE PROVISIONS, ETC.

THE UNDERSIGNED have always on hand the leading Town and Country Brands of ADELAIDE SUPERFINE FLOUR :—
HART'S
DUFFIELD'S
DUNN'S
MAGAREY'S.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Silk-dressed Superfine Flour, Seconds Flour, Kiln-dried Corn Meal, &c., the best and cheapest in Sydney.

VINEGAR, superior to most of the imported vinegars, can now be had at the Australian Vinegar Works, Wattle-street.
D. J. MONK.
Buyers of 1000 gallons at a time allowed a liberal discount.

LEA AND PERRINS celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, declared by connoisseurs to be THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.
The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
and to see that their names are upon the WRAPPER, LABELS, STOPPER, and BOTTLE.
Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against MANUFACTURERS and VENDORS of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.
Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.
*** To be obtained of Messrs. MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., SYDNEY.

GREY PEAS, ninety day maize and wheat. HARRIS and EVERETT, Haymarket, and branch Establishments.

POTATOES.—Superior table samples from Ballarat. C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

POTATOES, Circular Heads, Warrnambools, and onions. C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

MILSON'S ESTATE. ST. LEONARDS, NORTH SHORE.
This subdivision, in areas to suit purchasers, is open for private SALE at reduced rates and on liberal terms.
Plan may be inspected at the Rooms.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

FOR SALE, Stone COTTAGE, 6 rooms, hall, front and back verandahs, bathroom, pantry, out-kitchen, large yard, out-buildings. Mr. HOLAH, Terrace Road, Marrickville.

FOR SALE, Stone COTTAGE, and Market Garden, 3 acres. Terrace Road, Marrickville.

FREEHOLD ALLOTMENTS, 2 miles from Post Office, 20s per foot. Raynes, Treeve, and Co., Pitt-st.

BLOCK OF LAND in the central part of the city, for SALE, opposite Ross and Co.'s Stores, and next Sydney and Melbourne Hotel, Margaret-street; an excellent building allotment. Apply Box 66, Post Office.

FOR SALE, cheap, central CITY PROPERTY, Leasehold; returns 30 per cent. BATE, 155, Pitt-st.

FOR SALE, at North Sydney, 4-roomed Verandah COTTAGE, with kitchen and garden; frontage, 264 feet to main road by 206; 3½ miles from Milson's Point, North Shore. Price £220. Apply F. STACK, on premises.

FOR SALE, 2 neat HOUSES, 4 rooms, kitchen, &c., having a frontage of 31 feet to Devonshire-street, near Riley-street, by a depth of 90 feet to a lane. Price £600, or cash required £330. 178, Devonshire-st.

GOOD INVESTMENTS.—PROPERTIES FOR SALE—
First-class Suburban Villa Residence, eight rooms, out-offices and grounds, splendid site, water view.
Two Houses at the Glebe, each let at 12s per week
Two Houses at Moore Park, each let at 12s per week
Business Premises on the Newtown Road
Two Houses in Union-street, Surry Hills, cheap
Building Allotments at Balmain in Mullins-street, Waterview-street, and Curtis Road
Block of Suburban Property, near Sydney, stone and slated roofs, producing over £300 per year.
C. H. MAY, Estate and House Agent, 111, Elizabeth-street.

SOUND BARGAINS.—Thoroughly good Properties, freeholds, a nice block, close Old South Head Road; rental, £3; price, 1550. Very neat Terrace, close town, £975; certain rental, £95. H. E. Shorter, 128, Elizabeth-st.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

FOR SALE, the first-class station QUEENSBOROUGH, in the Bligh district, with 11,500 mixed sheep, of which 4150 to lamb in the present month. For further particulars apply to Mr. THOMSON, at the Sydney Insurance Company's Offices.

STATION INVESTMENT.—A gentleman holding a large area of the finest grazing land in Queensland, lightly stocked, is willing to part with half his interest on terms highly advantageous to the incoming partner, who need take no share in the active management of the property unless desirous of doing so. For particulars apply to MORT and CO., Circular Quay.

PURE-BRED IMPORTED LEICESTER RAMS.
G. F. WANT has for SALE, privately, Six Pure-bred Leicester Rams, now on view at Wooller's Yards, Pitt-street. For particulars of pedigrees, &c., apply to
G. F. WANT, 273, George-street.

179, PITT-STREET.—10,000 to 15,000 two to six tooth EWES wanted, in wool or shorn, best price; also, a large lot of mixed SHEEP. HENRY W. STATHAM, Mort's-buildings.

FOR SALE, privately, the (8) eight imported pure-bred Shorthorn BULLS:—
KNIGHT OF TOWNLEY, roan, calved November 14, 1871
CHIEFTAIN, red and white, calved September 19, 1871
TICHBORNE, roan, calved December 26, 1871
DUKE OF YETHOLME, roan, calved February 2, 1872
LORD RAINTON, roan, calved February 24, 1872
LORD ACOMB, red, calved February 16, 1872
GRAND DUKE OF RAINTON, red and white, calved February, 1872.
SIR CHARLES, roan, calved March 26, 1872.
They can be seen by intending purchasers at the Quarantine Ground, Shark Island.
A STEAMER will leave the Circular Quay, for the Quarantine Ground, THIS MORNING, at 9.30. Gentlemen wishing to see these cattle are invited to use this opportunity.
Full particulars and pedigrees on application to
G. N. GRIFFITHS, 271, George-street.

FOR SALE, PRIVATELY,
First-class Bulls and Rams
Store Cattle, Fat Sheep, and Breeding Ewes
Two large Grazing Estates, county Phillip, N. S. W.
Several large Pastoral Properties in N. S. W. and Queensland.
G. N. GRIFFITHS, 271, George-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED has had placed in his hands for private SALE several large and valuable STATIONS in New South Wales and Queensland, including two of the finest grazing properties on the LIVERPOOL PLAINS.
Full particulars, plans, &c., at his office.
G. N. GRIFFITHS.
271, George-street.

AUCTION SALES.

Important Sale of Thoroughbred Horses.
Brown Colt, by The Barb, 3 years old
Bay Gelding, by Yattendon, ditto
Brown Mare, by Lord of the Williams, 4 years old.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. William Archer (whose business transactions require his undivided attention) to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, the 8th September, at 12 o'clock,
A brown colt, 3 years old, very powerful, by The Barb, out of Avalanche
A bay gelding, by Yattendon, 3 years, own brother to Reprieve
A brown mare, BLANCH, 4 years old, by Lord of the Williams.
It is seldom that breeders will meet with such an opportunity of securing a horse for stud purposes as that now offered in The Barb colt, whose breeding, both on the sire's and dam's side, is undeniably the best in the colonies, and both have been great performers on the turf.
The above horses will be on view at the Bazaar until day of sale.

Thoroughbred Colt, "NORMANBY"
Thoroughbred Filly, "DOLLY VARDEN."

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Rowland Yeomans, Esq., of West Maitland, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at 12 o'clock,
"NORMANBY," bay entire colt (foaled 7th September, 1869), by "New Warrior," imported, out of "Zenobia," by "Pitsford," imported, from "Amber," by "Glaucus," imported Arab, from "Splendora," imported, by "Emancipation," from "Tintorello," by "Rubens," from "Belinda," by "Benninghough."
NORMANBY is a beautiful bay, with black points, a fine grown colt, with plenty bone; has been well taken care of since a foal; is nicely broken in, perfectly quiet, in good condition, and has never raced or served a mare, and would make a splendid stud horse, if not required for the Turf.
"DOLLY VARDEN," a chesnut filly (foaled 20th September, 1870), by "The Barb," from "Zenobia," as above stated.
"Dolly Varden" is a very promising filly, only just broken in, is perfectly quiet and in good condition, just fit to put into training.
The above horses will be on view at the Bazaar until day of sale.

Heavy Draught Stallion
Two Heavy Draught Horses.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at 12 o'clock,
A heavy draught stallion, 3 years, by Conqueror (imported), out of Blossom, by Withers' Champion.
Also, two heavy draught horses.

Thoroughbred Colt, KING OF THE FOREST.
Thoroughbred Horse, PRIAM.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Thomas Stewart, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at 12 o'clock,
KING OF THE FOREST, bay colt, 2 years old, by Kingston out of Graceful, by Sir Hercules.
PRIAM, bay horse, 5 years old, by New Warrior, dam Poppett.

ENDEAVOUR.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at the Bazaar, at 12 o'clock,
ENDEAVOUR, bay horse, 6 years, by Australian, out of Jessie.
Endeavour was winner of Mares Produce Stakes, and Squatters' Stakes, May Meeting, 1871.

Thoroughbred Horse, WRANGLER.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at 12 o'clock,
WRANGLER, bay gelding, by Rioter from Birdswing, by Chatterbox from Lola Montes, by Camel, imported.

Prophet.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, 8th instant, at 12 o'clock,
PROPHET, chesnut horse, 5 years, by New Warrior, out of Pauline, by Cossack.
Prophet has been a most successful horse on the turf, and has been the winner of a large number of races.

Bay Gelding, by Livingstone.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from J. S. Smith, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at 12 o'clock,
A bay gelding by Livingstone, 6 years, would make a splendid charger or steeplechase horse.

VERONICA.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
VERONICA, black colt, 2 years, by Lord of the Hills, bred by Mr. Denis M'Cormack, and winner of two prizes as a yearling, and a two-year old at Singleton Agricultural Show.

Thoroughbred Filly.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from A. H. Brooks, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, at 12 o'clock, THIS DAY, September 8,
A chesnut filly, 2 years, by Lord of Linne (imported) out of Remnant, the dam of Minstrel and Sumpter, by Gustavus, out of Mirror (imported) by Sir Hercules out of Priam, by Camel (imported).

Cut-under Hooded Buggy, and Handsome Bay Gelding.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, on TUESDAY, 9th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Bazaar,
A cut-under hooded buggy
Also, a handsome bay gelding, 16 hands, rising 6 years, a fine harness horse, and perfectly quiet.

15 Head of Young Horses.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. John Wallis, Monaro, to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, on TUESDAY, 9th September, at 2 o'clock,
15 head of young horses, amongst which are 10 head of VERY HEAVY DRAUGHT COLTS and FILLIES, broken and unbroken; also, a fine match pair of bay geldings, broken to saddle; and three light harness horses.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from R. Richards, Esq., to sell at Homebush, THIS DAY, 8th September, at 11 o'clock,
225 head fat cattle.
Terms at sale.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Messrs. Dangar, Brothers to sell by auction, at the Yards, Homebush, THIS DAY, 8th September, at 11 o'clock,
200 prime fat bullocks, from Yallaroi, and represented to weigh 800 lbs.

AUCTION SALES.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have received instructions from Henry Harrington Mackintosh, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Quarantine Station, Randwick, on FRIDAY, September 12, at 3 o'clock,
30 very choice merino rams and 25 Leicester rams and ewes.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have received instructions to sell by auction, at Hawkes and Wright's Yards, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 12th September, at 11 o'clock,
Several consignments of Leicester rams, ewes, and Lincolns.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have received instructions from Frank Reynolds, Esq., to sell by auction, at Hawkes and Wright's Yards, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 12th September, at 11 o'clock,
1 ram and 12 choice Leicester ewes; also, 8 Leicester rams.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from John M'Elhone, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
200 prime fat cattle, in lots.

PURE LINCOLN SHEEP.

G. F. WANT has received instructions from Messrs. M'Donald, Smith, and Co. to sell by public auction, at the Quarantine Grounds, Randwick, on FRIDAY, the 12th of September, at 3 p.m.,
31 pure Lincoln rams
31 ditto ditto ewes.
These sheep were selected from the celebrated flocks of J. B. Kirkham, Esq., of Caistor, Lincolnshire, for export to the colonies, by one of the best judges in Great Britain; and as he had when choosing them principally in view their suitability for stud purposes, and as neither expense nor trouble has been spared in bringing them to Sydney, breeders may confidently rely upon the excellence of the stock now offered.
The attention of buyers is also specially called to the fact that the importation of sheep, &c., is now suspended for two years, and this in all probability will be the last opportunity that will occur during that period of obtaining sheep of the above choice description.
The above sheep are now on view at Randwick.
Samples of wool can be seen and full particulars obtained from G. F. WANT, 273, George-street.

Unredeemed Pledges.

H. L. DUNN will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 208, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, Tuesday, September 9, at 11 o'clock, the unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. Thomas Hamilton, of Liverpool-street, as previously advertised in HERALD and Evening News.

Unredeemed Pledges.

MESSRS. LISTER and GRISDALE will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 15th, at 11 o'clock, the unredeemed pledges pawned with H. Benjamin, 513, George-street, as specified as under:—
1871.
August—5th, 1 large 2-stone diamond ring.
September—21th, 1 side drum.
1872.
July—24th, hunting silver geneva watch 11672.
August—8th, 1 pully beer-engine.
November—18th, 8 pieces clothing; 22nd, crimean shirt; 28th, hunting gold lever watch 5194, and gold albert, 1 pair boots.
December—2nd, 1 cabmat; 14th, open-face silver geneva watch 18975; 17th, 1 coat; 19th, hunting silver geneva watch 62472; 26th, 1 mason apron and case; 27th, open-face silver verge watch 13265.
1873.
January—6th, hunting silver geneva watch 1327, 2 gold brooches and gold wedding ring; 10th, 2 books (1 large Bible and 1 Bunyan); 16th, 6 pieces and 1 quilt; 20th, hunting silver lever watch 15066; 24th, 6 table napkins and 2 sheets; 28th, hunting silver geneva watch 5694 and 87068; 29th, hunting gold lever watch 12111 and gold albert, gold nugget, gold locket, openface gold silver watch 2552 and gold chain; 30th, 6 books (Tacitus).
February—6th, 6 books; 7th, gold brooch, pair gold earrings, and 1 gold ring, 2 gold rings; 8th, 3 books; 10th, 1 coat; 12th, open-face silver geneva watch 26779; 12th, pair trousers and vest; 15th, coat, shirt, vest, and hat.
March—8th, 4 yards figured rep; 10th, English concertina (good); 25th, 1 plated cup, 1 open-face silver geneva watch 1669; 31st, 1 box mathematical instruments, 1 pair boots.
April—1st, gold albert; 5th, gold brooch; 10th, gold chain; 14th, gold ring, 1 coat; 15th, 6 books; 18th, 1 saxehorn, hunting silver lever watch 1678; 19th, gold ring; 22nd, piece calico, 55 yards.
May—1st, coat, trousers, and vest; 2nd, gold brooch; 3rd, coat and rug; 14th, pair gold earrings; 16th, open-face metal watch 14153; 19th, pair trousers and vest; 20th, 1 lady's hat; 21st, 1 bible; 26th, 1 open-face silver lever watch 1280, and gold albert, 1 musical box, 2 pair trousers, hunting silver geneva watch 13364, 1 hunting silver geneva watch 15313, 1 revolver; 27th, 1 open-face gold geneva lever watch 10364, half-dozen white shirts, coat, and trousers, 3 pairs German tips for carts; 28th, 1 iron bedstead 6 x 4, 1 chest of drawers, 1 washstand, 1 chamber set, 1 dressing-table, 1 dressing-glass, 2 palliasses, and 1 feather bed; 29th, 1 double-barrel gun, 1 gold brooch.
Also, a large quantity of pledges of 5s and under.

In the Assigned Estate of James Minty.

To Grocers, Drapers, Builders, and others.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 8th instant, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, Ann-street, Surry Hills, off Riley-street,
Stock-in-trade, GROCERIES, DRAPERY, glass cases, crockery; also BUILDING MATERIALS, consisting of derrick and blocks, benches, ladders, sashes, doors, rope, timbers, venetian blinds, drain-pipes, &c.
N.B.—The building material will be sold at 11 o'clock.
Terms, cash.

Established a quarter of a Century.

Auction Mart, Pitt and Park streets, west side.

C. MAY will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture, &c., comprising chests of drawers, chiffonieres, sofas, couches, chairs, tables, bedsteads, bedding, safes, dressers, engravings, vases, toilet sets, washstands, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.
Also, lot of ironmongery, tools, &c.

MONDAY'S Regular Sale.

Corner Pitt and Park streets.

MORRIS ASHER will sell by auction, at the corner Pitt and Park streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Cottage pianoforte, large pier glass, patent sewing-machine, patent cooking stove, oilcloth, carpets household furniture, couches, sofas, chests drawers, washstands and sets, toilet tables and glasses, oil paintings, engravings, liquor stands, glass and china ware, double and single bedsteads, mattresses and bedding, cooking stoves, kitchen furniture, show cases, &c., &c.
Also, at 12 o'clock, a dray, &c., confiscated by the police authorities.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 8th instant.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.

To Boot and Shoe Warehousemen, Shippers, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is instructed by the importer to sell by auction, in his Rooms, No. 239, George-street, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A small and well-selected invoice of ladies', maids', girls', and children's kid, levantine and patent calf E. S. boots in great variety, of the celebrated make of A. and J. Hart, just landed ex Carisbrook Castle, which are positively to be sold without any reserve.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, September 8th.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.
Just landed, ex late arrivals, in fine order.

To the Trade, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, No. 239, George-street North, THIS DAY, 8th September, at 11 o'clock sharp,
An invoice of new and seasonable goods, just landed ex late arrivals, in splendid order, comprising most lines required by the trade, in
Men's
Women's
Girls' and
Children's
Boots and shoes.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY next, September 9th.

MR. C. TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, on TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
31 packages general drapery, clothing, &c., just landed ex Haddon Hall.
Terms at sale.

IMPERATIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE OF ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY ONE ORIGINAL PACKAGES WOOLLENS, CLOTHING, SHIRTINGS, &c.

WEDNESDAY next, September 10.

Ex Scythia, 25 Cases
Ex Benmore, 15 Cases
Ex Haddon Hall, 101 Cases.

141 Original Packages.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been favoured with instructions from J. G. Raphael, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-square, on WEDNESDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
141 cases woollens, &c., now landing.
Samples now on view.
Catalogues to be obtained on application at the Rooms.
For full particulars see Saturday's issue.
Terms at sale.

EARTHENWARE
CHINA
BASKETWARE
CANE-SEATED CHAIRS
WALNUT SETTEE SUITES
INLAID LOO TABLES
OCCASIONAL CHAIRS AND TABLES
MASSIVE MAHOGANY SOFAS
DITTO SIDEBOARD
LION'S HEAD SUITES
BIRCH and WALNUT WARDROBES
WRITING TABLES
BAGATELLE BOARDS
CYLINDER WRITING TABLES
CARVED OAK HALL TABLES
LAMP CLOCKS (in boxes)
COCOA FIBRE MATTING
CURLED HAIR
BLOCK TIN TEA-POTS
CANDLESTICKS
TRAYS
TOILET SETS.

Now landing ex Haddon Hall.

On WEDNESDAY next, 10th instant, at 11.

Preliminary Notice.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY next,
60 packages of the above.

Particulars in Tuesday and Wednesday's HERALD.

Preliminary Notice.

GENERAL DRAPERY
CLOTHING
HATS, &c.

Now landing ex Silver Eagle and Haddon Hall.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, and others.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, 11th and 12th instant, at 11 a.m. each day.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY next,
64 packages of new goods.

Details in Wednesday's HERALD.

On TUESDAY, 9th September, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Important Unreserved Sale by Auction.
On account of whom it may concern.

Damaged by Sea Water.

EX MAIL STEAMER BANGALORE.
WA & G in diamond.

412, 413, 414, 415 } Four cases fine gold jewellery.

Consisting of—
Gold and Silver Watches, English and Geneva
Brooches, in variety
Full Suites, Half-suites
Bracelets of the Newest Designs
Crosses, Ear-rings, Studs, Sleeve Links
Pendants, Fancy Gem Rings, Signet Rings
And Silver Goods
Gilt Jewellery, Meerschaum Pipes
Silver Thimbles.
To Jewellers, Watchmakers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 9th September, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Bangalore,
4 cases fine gold jewellery.
Damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

On TUESDAY, September 9th, at 11 o'clock.

At Luffra, Double Bay, the residence of Thomas Wythes, Esq.

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION of VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and Effects, BRILLIANT-TONED PIANOFORTE, GLASS, CHINA, and ELECTROPLATE; also, A well-built Sociable, and first-class Horse, Silver-mounted Harness, &c., &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Thomas Wythes, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, Luffra, Double Bay, on TUESDAY, 9th September, at 11 o'clock,
THE WHOLE OF HIS VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CUT GLASS, VALUABLE CHINA, ELECTROPLATE, &c.
Also,
WELL-BUILT FAMILY SOCIABLE, nearly new
QUIET STEADY HORSE
SILVER-MOUNTED HARNESS, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

On view on Monday.

On THURSDAY, 11th September, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Highly attractive Unreserved Sale by Auction of
11 CASKS FINEST LIMOGES PORCELAIN, comprising
An Assortment of the VERY CHOICEST DINNER, BREAKFAST, and DESSERT SERVICES, TOILET SERVICES, VASES, FLOWERPOTS, CANDLESTICKS, &c., &c., &c., viz.:—
VERY HANDSOME DINNER SERVICES, pink and gold, blue and gold, morone and gold, green and gold, Crown and Imperial Patterns, in great variety
ELEGANT DESSERT SERVICES for twelve or eighteen people, in regal pink, green, morone, Dresden, Imperial embossed Sevres, &c., &c.
VERY CHASTE BREAKFAST SERVICES, green and gold, purple, and other elegant designs
CHOICE TOILET SERVICES, Fern Wreaths, Jessamine Wreaths, Antwerp blue, Rosebuds, &c., &c.
DOUBLE DEJEUNER SERVICES, newest designs and patterns
A variety of the MOST BEAUTIFUL and ELEGANT VASES, FLOWERPOTS, and ORNAMENTS
Chamber and Pillar Candlesticks, Spill Boxes, Commode Services, &c., &c.

Under instructions from Messrs. Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.

To China Warehousemen, Gentlemen Furnishing, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB are favoured with instructions from Messrs. Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 11th September, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Hawkesbury,
11 casks Limoges porcelain.
Terms at sale.
Intending purchasers are informed that the above will be on view WEDNESDAY, 10th September, and day of sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

On an Early Day, of which due notice will appear.

Ex Carisbrooke Castle.

80 PACKAGES OF ENGLISH FURNITURE, PIER GLASSES, GIRANDOLE GLASSES, &c., &c.

A consignment from one of the leading London Houses, full particulars of which will duly appear, and catalogues issued.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Upholsterers, Cabinetmakers, Country Buyers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB are favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on an early day,
Ex Carisbrooke Castle,
80 packages English furniture, pier glasses, &c.
Terms at sale.

Full particulars will duly appear.

TIN ORE, from well-known Mines and Private Consignments, including
WHEAL JOHNSON
SYDNEY
GREAT DIVIDING RANGE
IDA OF DUNMORE
PERSEVERANCE.
Also,
SMELTED TIN.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, on WEDNESDAY, 10th September, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Valuable parcels of tin ore and smelted tin.
Intending purchasers are invited to obtain samples for assay prior to sale.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Mail Steamship Bangalore.
1 Case Gold and Silver Watches.

LOUIS COHEN and CO. have been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Bangalore,
1 case gold and silver watches.
Without reserve.
Terms, net cash.

To Jewellers, Watchmakers, Fancy Goods Buyers, and the Trade generally.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Mail Steamer Bangalore, Burne, master.

Extensive Sale of
FINE GOLD JEWELLERY
GOLD and SILVER WATCHES
FANCY JEWELLERY, and
FANCY GOODS.

Specially selected to the order of Messrs. Hoffnung and Co. for the requirements of this market (more or less damaged by sea water).

WEDNESDAY, 10th September, 1873.

LOUIS COHEN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock, on account of whom it may concern, ex Bangalore,
S over NH in diamond,
315, 317, 318 } 3 cases, containing an extensive assortment of—
Gold and silver watches
Fine gold and fancy jewellery of the newest fashions, comprising—Coloured and bright gold tie and dress brooches, cameo brooches, earrings, gem and cameo sets, bracelets, dress and gem rings, alberts, chains, brooch chains, ladies' necklets, pendants, lockets, studs, links, solitaires, ear-wires, ear-hoops, hair alberts, signet rings, crosses, jet goods, silver, filagree jewellery, ivory jewellery, gilt jewellery, silver thimbles; bog-oak, inlaid, and fancy jewellery in great variety.
Without the slightest reserve.
Terms, not cash.

6 Bales Corn Sacks
2 ditto Seaming Twine
1 ditto Lines
48 Kegs White Paint
10 ditto Driers
20 Cases Bryant and May's Matches
10 ditto Vestas
37 Bundles Fencing Wire, each 4 cwt.
83 Tins, each 28 lbs., White Lead
32 Cases Black Lead
1 Case Knifeboards
1 Hogshead Oval Pots.

LOUIS COHEN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms at sale.

11 Cases Gospel Oak Galvanised Iron.

LOUIS COHEN and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
11 cases G. O. galvanised iron, 24-inch guage, from 5 to 9 feet.
Terms at sale.

50 Cases 3-Star Hennessey Brandy.

LOUIS COHEN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 11th instant at 11 o'clock,
50 cases Hennessy's 3-star brandy, just landing.
Terms at sale.

320 Packages Oilmen's Stores, Groceries, Sauces, &c.

LOUIS COHEN and CQ. have been instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms at sale.

55 Barrels Currants.

LOUIS COHEN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
55 barrels currants, prime new fruit.
Just landed.
Terms at sale.

100 Boxes Raisins.

LOUIS COHEN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
80 boxes Eleme raisins
20 ditto ditto, slightly faulty.
Terms at sale.

To Parties Furnishing, Furniture Dealers, and others.

ELEGANT AND SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ENGRAVINGS, SILVER-PLATE, GLASSWARE AND EFFECTS.

FRIDAY, 12th instant, at 11 o'clock.

On the Premises, Woodstock Cottage, 13, Crown Road., Miller's Point.

LOUIS COHEN and CO. have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by auction, on the premises, Woodstock Cottage, 13, Crown Road, Miller's Point, on FRIDAY, 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his elegant and modern household furniture and effects, consisting of
Elegant drawing room furniture
Massive sideboard
Dining-room suite
Superior bedroom furniture
Glassware, dinner service
China, electroplate
Engravings
Kitchen utensils, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Barley.

Landing ex John Knox.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, 9th, at 11 o'clock,
30 bags barley.

MALT.

Now landing ex John Knox.

To Brewers and others.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, 9th, at 11 o'clock,
120 bags malt.
Terms, liberal.

Preserved Cocoa and Milk
Paté de Fois Gras
Batty's Nabob Pickles, in small jars
Fancy Soaps, Vestas
Keillor's Coloured Candy
Brown Vinegar, in bulk and case.

Ex Essex, Ascalon, Doune Castle, British King.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,
C in diamond—380 packages new goods.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms liberal.

Sardines.

On account of whom it may concern.

By order of the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, 9th, at 11 o'clock,
21 cases sardines, halves, each 100
56 ditto ditto, quarters, each 100
Cases stained.

Richmond Pine, in logs.

A first-class shipment.
Cargo of the Atlantic, now landing.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Market Wharf, THIS DAY, September 8, at 3 o'clock,
The cargo of the Atlantic, comprising
46 LOGS PINE.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

CRAIGFORTH NEW TEAS.

CLEARING SALE OF THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF THE CARGO, WITHOUT RESERVE.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, at the City Mart.

. The Auctioneers have been instructed by Messrs. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME to close out the FEW REMAINING CHOPS of these FIRST-CLASS NEW CROP CONGOUS. The Trade are invited to come to the sale prepared for business, AS EVERY LINE WILL BE QUITTED. Muster packages still open, and every information may be obtained at the Rooms.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, September 9, at 11 o'clock,
The few remaining lines of finest first crop new congous, ex steamship Craigforth, of the following new well-known and highly appreciated Nos.

Chests	Half-chests	
Nos. 40	Nos. 1	30
43	2	31
45	8	34
32	9	38
10	19	40
58	22	55
62	26	67
60	27	69
	28	70

Also,
Balance of quarter-chests, Nos. 58, 63, 64.
and
Scented pekoe No. 51.

It is respectfully intimated that every package will be sold, as the instructions of the shippers, Messrs. BUTTERFIELD and SWIRE, ARE TO REALISE ALL THE SHIPMENTS AT MARKET RATES ON ARRIVAL.
The attention of the Trade, both town and country, is solicited.
Every facility is afforded for liquoring the teas at the City Mart.
Terms, liberal.

SCHOONER FLYING CLOUD, 60 tons burthen.

In first-class order. Ready for sea.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, September 9th, at 11 o'clock,
The fine fast-sailing schooner Flying Cloud, of the following dimensions—65 feet, length; 14 feet 9 inches, beam; and 6 feet 6 inches, depth of hold.

She was built by Mr. Davis, of Brisbane Water, has undergone a thorough overhaul, recoppered last year, and is now lying at the Victoria Wharf, where she may be inspected.
Terms at sale.

Finest Port Cooper Cheese.

Now landing ex John Knox.

To Family Grocers and others.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, 9th, at 11 o'clock,
35 cases prime Port Cooper cheese.
In lots to suit purchasers.

Fire Bricks.

Buckley's brand now landed at Moore's Wharf,
Ex ——, from London.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, September 10, at 11 o'clock,
24,000 fire-bricks, Buckley's celebrated blue manufacture,
In lots to suit purchasers.
☞ Sale at rooms, where samples are now on view.

Bickford's Patent Fuse
Vaucher's Patent Hose.
Ex Star of the South, and Aviemore.
By order of the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 10th September, at 11 o'clock,
18 casks Bickford's patent fuse
1 case Vaucher's canvas hose.
Particulars at sale.

Earthenware and Glassware.

Ex Durham, Nineveh, Halloween, Merwanjee Framjee, from London.

By order of the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, September 10, at 11 o'clock,
37 crates earthenware, consisting of
Every variety of cups and saucers
Dinner and breakfast services
Toilet services, &c., &c.
Cut tumblers.
Particulars at sale.
Terms liberal.

Gospel Oak Galvanised Iron.
Ex Nineveh, from London.
By order of the consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 10th September, at 11 o'clock,
C in diamond,
2 cases 5 feet, G. anchor O., 26 gauge
12 ditto 6 feet, ditto, ditto
8 ditto 7 feet, ditto, ditto
8 ditto 8 feet, ditto, ditto.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, liberal.

Tin Plates, Wire Nails.
Ex Clara, Ascalon, Essex, and Durham.
By order of the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 10th September, at 11 o'clock,
C in diamond,
365 boxes IC and IX charcoal tin plates.
Also,
285 kegs wire nails, assorted.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

Entire Cargo of Huon Pine Logs.

Boards and Scantling
Sawn Flitchers,
ex Rita, from Hauraki, New Zealand,
Now discharging at Vile's Wharf, Miller's Point.

By order of the Consignee, Mr. A. S. Webster.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at Vile's Wharf, Miller's Point, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, September 11th, at 3 o'clock,
The entire cargo, comprising—
54 Huon square logs, from 12 to 24 feet lengths
162 pieces sawn flitchers, 12 to 22 feet lengths, assorted 12 x 12, 14 x 14, 15 x 15, 16 x 12, 17 x 12, 18 x 12, 19 x 12, 20 x 17, 19 x 17, 17 x 17, 19 x 14, 22 x 17
1616 pieces { Boards, 9 x 1, 9 x 1, 6 x 1, 6 x 2; Scantling, 3, 2, 4 x 2, and 4 x 3.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

TIN ORE
SLAB TIN.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on an early day, at 11 o'clock,
Valuable parcels of tin ore, from some of the leading mines.
Also, slab tin.
Particulars at sale.

UNRESERVED SALE.

140 Acres IMPROVED FARM, situate on EASTERN CREEK, close to the Riverstone Station, and formerly the property of the late Mr. Justice Milford.

TITLE unquestionable. TERMS at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 10th September,
The above well situated farm, a greater portion of the land is cleared, the rest is well timbered, the timber from which commands an immediate return. The farm is securely fenced and on it are erected three cottages.
☞ This property was purchased by the late Justice Milford as a country residence, and to those who seek a retreat from the cares and bustle of the city, perhaps no better opportunity could present itself for securing a happier result.

WEDNESDAY, 10th September.

IMPORTANT SALE of valuable SUBURBAN and COUNTRY FREEHOLD PROPERTIES by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 10th September.

PADDINGTON, opposite the Military Barracks. — LOT 1.—That Dwelling-house, situate on the WEST side of BRODIE-STREET, built of brick on stone foundations, with slated roof, containing 8 rooms, one of which is 36 feet by 14 feet.
LOT 2.—That Dwelling-house, situate on the EAST side of BRODIE-STREET, of similar construction to LOT 1, and containing 6 rooms, now and for many years in the occupation of Mr. Fleming.
LOT 3.—Four brick Cottages in BRODIE-STREET, each containing 2 rooms, situate at rear of LOT 2.
LOT 4.—Valuable Block of Land, situate in BRODIE-STREET, having a frontage of 70 feet, more or less, by an equal depth, and now in the occupation of Mr. Harpur.

PHILLIP-STREET, Balmain. — That well-built weatherboard Cottage, with shingled roof, containing verandah, 5 rooms, and shop, with good well of water.

EASTERN CREEK, close to the Riverstone Station. — An improved Farm of 140 acres, the greater portion of which is cleared, the rest well timbered, securely fenced, with the three Cottages erected thereon, and well known as the country retreat of the late JUSTICE MILFORD.
. The timber alone would command a large immediate return.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO.

POSITIVE SALE.

Fine Freehold Property situate at PADDINGTON, opposite the Military Barracks, and both sides of Brodie-street.

TITLE.—Apply to Messrs. STENHOUSE and HARDY, Solicitors, Hunter-street.
Terms at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 10th SEPTEMBER,
The following valuable freehold properties—
LOT 1.—All that dwelling-house on the west side of Brodie-street, built of brick on stone foundation, with slated roof, containing 8 rooms, one of which is 36 feet by 14 feet.
LOT 2.—All that dwelling-house on the east side of Brodie-street, built of brick on stone foundation, with slated roof, containing 6 rooms, now and for many years in the occupation of Mr. Fleming.
LOT 3.—Four brick cottages in BRODIE-STREET, each containing 2 rooms, situate at the rear of Lot 2.
LOT 4.—BLOCK OF LAND, situate in BRODIE-STREET, having about 70 feet frontage by an equal depth, and presently in the occupation of Mr. Harpur.

☞ These are really good freeholds, and being in the market for POSITIVE SALE, are worth the attention of those seeking investments.

BATHURST-STREET WEST.

TWO TWO-STORY HOUSES, Nos. 7 and 9, STEAM MILL-STREET, off BATHURST-STREET, adjoining the property of P. N. RUSSELL, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 12th September, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, having 36 FEET frontage to STEAM MILL-STREET, with a depth of about 74 FEET, extending to a lane at the rear, upon which are erected two WELL-FINISHED two-story brick dwellings on stone foundations, containing severally 7 rooms and 6 rooms, with passage-entrance between the houses to large yards, &c., at the rear.
RENTAL, £1 13s per week, or £85 16s PER ANNUM.
☞ This property is well situated in a very populous locality, close to Messrs. RUSSELL and CO.'S Works, and the wharfs, where houses of this class are always tenanted.
Terms at sale.

By order of the Mortgagees.

WILSON'S ESTATE, Fish River Creek.

About 550 ACRES, together with extensive improvements, near Oberon, Western District. In lots suit purchasers.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the trustees of the estate of the late J. S. Rodd, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, 12th September, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable property, on Fish River and Deep Creeks, about two miles from Oberon, and half a mile from Fish River Creek Post-office, and twelve miles from the Tarana Railway Station. On the homestead farm there is a dwelling-house of four rooms, stable; and about 100 acres are cleared.
☞ These grants—fifteen in number—are picked selections in the district. The land is first-class, principally of trap formation; and the whole is well watered. The estate will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

HARRINGTON-STREET, opposite Globe-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 12th September, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of LAND, having a frontage of 47 FEET to HARRINGTON-STREET, and extending back to CAMBRIDGE-STREET, on which are these FOUR DWELLING-HOUSES, Nos. 37, 39, 41, and 43, Harrington-street, containing each 3 apartments.
This property immediately faces Globe-street, leading to Queen's Wharf and Circular Quay, an important position, which ensures constant tenancy and a regular income from the premises.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
By order of the Mortgagees.

STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE, and 3 Acres 2 Roods of RICH MARKET GARDEN LAND, on the east side of the BOTANY ROAD, close to the HALF-WAY HOUSE, and known as the property of the late Mr. George Morris.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 12th September, at 11 o'clock,
The above well-known freehold property, full particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.
Terms at sale.

DARLINGHURST.

TWO NEWLY-ERECTED 2-STORY HOUSES, Nos. 333 and 335, BOURKE-STREET, between the SOUTH HEAD ROAD and BURTON-STREET; and 2-STORY HOUSE, No. 16, GORDON-STREET, at the rear.
TITLE, TORRENS' ACT.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 12th September, at 11 o'clock,
ALL THAT piece of land having 32 FEET frontage to the west side of BOURKE-STREET and 32 FEET to GORDON-STREET, with a depth of 100 FEET, upon which are erected
Nos. 333 and 335, BOURKE-STREET, substantially built of brick on stone foundations, with verandahs and balconies, and containing severally 5 rooms, kitchen, and bathroom, and 4 rooms and kitchen, with good yards, &c., drained to main sewer.
No. 16, GORDON-STREET, built of brick on stone foundation, containing 3 rooms and kitchen, good yard, &c., at the rear.
Rental, £2 5s per week, or £117 per annum.
☞ A really good investment, in a favourite part of the city, close to the South Head Road.
The houses are finished in good style, and the internal fittings are principally of polished cedar.
Terms at sale.

MACLEAY RIVER.

FARM of 31 ACRES superior Land, on SPENCER'S CREEK, near the TOWNSHIP of KEMPSEY, and close to the entrance of the MACLEAY RIVER.

TITLE.—TORRENS'S ACT.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 12th September, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described farm.
Plan at the Rooms. Terms at sale.

TO-MORROW, Tuesday, 9th September.

SALE BY AUCTION, at the Rooms of the undersigned, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, for half-past 11 o'clock prompt.
STATION PROPERTIES,
NEW SOUTH WALES and QUEENSLAND.

NEW SOUTH WALES.
LACHLAN DISTRICT.—The well-known Sheep-station
MARENGO,
about 15 miles from the township of YOUNG, with first class improvements on 333 acres of purchased land.
8500 SHEEP, more or less
35 Cattle, ditto.
Stores, plant, &c., by valuation.

QUEENSLAND.
LEICHHARDT DISTRICT.—These well-known stations,
ROOKWOOD and GLENROY,
adjoining each other, situated on, and having a long frontage to, FITZROY RIVER, about 50 miles from Rockhampton. Together with
1000 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less,
to be mustered and delivered.
Stores, working plant, &c., by valuation.
Terms at sale.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

TO-MORROW, Tuesday, 9th September.

LACHLAN DISTRICT.

For positive Sale,
the well-known Sheep Station,
MARENGO,
situated within 15 miles of the township of YOUNG, with first-class improvements erected on 333 acres of purchased land, and the following stock, viz.:—
8500 sheep, more or less, and
35 cattle, more or less.
Stores, working plant, and other belongings to be taken by valuation in the usual way.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, 9th September,
The above valuable sheep property.
MARENGO consists principally of open box hills and gum flats, all thickly grassed, and abundantly watered by Marengo, Top, and Willawang Creeks, as well as by two others which run all the year round.
The improvements, which are very substantial, are chiefly built on 333 acres of purchased land. They include a cottage of six rooms and kitchen, stone-built store, building containing servant's room, meat store, and two large bedrooms; first-rate wool shed, covered with iron, large dam, men's huts, drafting yard, killing and milking yard, stable and coach-house. The five paddocks enclose respectively 30 acres sheep-proof fence, 10 acres for shorn sheep, 200 acres, 100 acres of which 20 are laid down on rye grass, and one of 10 acres under prairie grass.
The stock to be sold are as follows, viz.:—
3360 ewes, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years old
53 ditto, stud flock, in lamb to pure bred ram "King Billy"
2630 wethers, from 3 to 5 years old
1400 mixed, 2 years old
1660 mixed, yearlings
48 rams

8541 sheep, more or less.

These are of very superior quality, and yield large fleeces. Of the ewes, about 3400 are to lamb down next month.
25 head of cattle, more or less.
☞ Intending purchasers are invited to inspect the above property prior to the day of sale, as the owner's instructions are imperative to dispose of it on the day mentioned.
Terms at sale.

TO-MORROW, Tuesday, 9th September.

LEICHHARDT DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.

For Positive SALE.
Those well-known Stations
ROOKWOOD and GLENROY,
adjoining each other, situated on and having a long frontage to the FITZROY RIVER, about 50 miles from
ROCKHAMPTON,
together with
1000 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less,
to be mustered and delivered.
. Stores, Working Plant, and all other belongings to be taken by valuation by the usual mode of arbitration.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Messrs. R. Towns and Co., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, 9th September, at 11 o'clock,
The above choice Cattle properties.
ROOKWOOD and GLENROY have both extensive frontages to the FITZROY RIVER, and the Glenroy block extends back to the Broad Sound Ranges, embracing a very large area of choice cattle country, principally consisting of open ironbark ridges, undulating downs, and rich box flats, those bordering the river being of a very fattening nature.
THE CARRYING CAPABILITIES of the run are quite equal to 4000 head of cattle in any season.
THE WATER SUPPLY for the whole run is ample, the frontage having the Fitzroy River as a boundary, while the back country is supplied by lagoons and numerous springs.
THE IMPROVEMENTS are sufficient for working the station.
With the above station will be sold
1000 HEAD OF CATTLE more or less,
of superior quality, great attention having been paid to breeding; the bulls being principally from Lee and Archer's, and an imported bull of high class.
☞ The above property is situated close to a market for its fat stock, and has the advantage of being only one-fourth stocked; while a large proportion of the herd are breeding cows. As a small property, it can be well recommended, and its close inspection is invited.
Terms at sale.

On account and risk of former purchaser, Mr. James M'Govern.

BOWRALL RAILWAY STATION, BONG BONG.

AGRICULTURAL AND GRAZING FARM, Portion of the well-known WINGECARRIBBEE ESTATE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, 26th September, at 11 o'clock,
A choice farm, containing 87 acres 2 roods, being lot 24 of the Wingecarribbee estate, situate between the Bowral Railway Station and the old Bong Bong Road, and surrounded by the properties of Messrs. Carter, Shepherd, and M'Donald.
Plan at the Rooms. Terms at sale.

For Positive SALE by order of the Administrator of the Estate of the late A. Higgins, Esq.

STANTON HARCOURT STATION, WIDE BAY AND BURNETT DISTRICTS, QUEENSLAND, with 1500 CATTLE.

G. F. WANT has received instructions from the Administrator of the above Estate to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, the Pastoral Exchange, 273, George-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, 14th October, 1873, at 11 o'clock,
The above magnificent pastoral property.
Stanton Harcourt is situated in the Wide Bay and Burnett districts, Queensland, distant about 50 miles from Maryborough, and has a frontage to the Burnett River. It possesses an area of about 123 square miles of fine grazing land, which is abundantly watered by running creeks and permanent lagoons.
With the run will be sold 1500 head (more or less) quiet well-bred cattle, they will be mustered and delivered.
Improvements consist of a new dwelling-house of 6 rooms, large sitting, dining, and bedrooms, &c., with large verandah; there is also a large newly-erected kitchen and servants apartments of six (6) rooms detached, in fact the arrangements for domestic comfort are complete.
There is a new paddock of about 600 acres, also paddocks of 750 and 150 acres, and several smaller, all fenced with substantial post and rail fences; also stockyards, tailing yards, stables, men's huts, with all the useful et ceteras that experience has suggested for the economical working of a cattle station.
At a distance of about 12 miles from the homestead on the Gayndah and Maryborough Road there are 100 acres selected land, fenced, on which is erected a commodious hotel, now let at a rental of £50 per annum.
The Auctioneer with confidence calls the attention of investors to this property, it being in every respect first-class.
Terms at sale.
Further particulars can be had from
G. F. WANT,
273, George-street.

Labour Bazaar Auction Mart, Pitt-street.

Superior HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and Effects, comprising, Pianoforte, Horsehair Couch, Sofa, and Chairs; Loo, Telescope, and other Tables; Chiffonieres, Chimney Glasses, Carpets, Chests of Drawers, Sideboard, Iron and Wood Bedsteads, Bedding, Toilet Glasses, Wood and Cane Chairs, Stoves, Patent Mangles, Chaff-cutters, Counter, Glass Cases, Saddles, Harness, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Pitt-street,
The above.

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. REUBEN WOOD are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved WIFE, Mary Ann; to move from the residence of her brother-in-law, Captain J. W. Vandervord, 7, Argyle-place, Miller's Point, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, for Balmain Cemetery. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, George-street, opposite Christ Church; South Head Road.

THE FRIENDS of Captain J. W. VANDERVORD are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved SISTER-IN-LAW, Mrs. Wood; to move from his residence, 7, Argyle-place, Miller's Point, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at quarter-past 2 o'clock, to Balmain Cemetery. C. KINSELA and SONS, South Head Road, and George-street South.

THE FRIENDS of Messrs. THOMAS, WILLIAM, JOHN, and GEORGE PLACE are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their late beloved SISTER, Mrs. Mary Ann Wood; to move from the residence of her brother-in-law, Captain J. W. Vandervord, Argyle-place, Miller's Point, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at quarter-past 2 o'clock. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. SAMUEL WILLIAMS are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late deceased WIFE, Bridget; to move from his residence, Cumberland-street, near the Bridge, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, for the Catholic Cemetery, Petersham. J. & G. SHYING and CO., 719, George-st. S.

THE FUNERAL of the deceased W. J. WILLIAMS, M.D., will move from his late residence, No. 1, Lyons-terrace, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 3 o'clock, to Randwick Cemetery. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

THE FRIENDS of JOHN, HENRY, and SIDNEY KEEFE are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their dearly beloved BROTHER, George; to move from his parents' residence, No. 104, Harrington-street, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

INDEX TO THE PUBLIC STATUTES.—In the Press, and to be published on 1st October next, uniform with the Public Statutes,—Price, in boards, 5s; half-bound, 7s 6d.

An Index to the Titles of all the Public Acts, from 1824 to 1873, together with a Chronological Table showing how far every Act has been affected by subsequent legislation, and an Index and Table of Imperial Acts specially relating to the colony, or affecting the colony as portion of her Majesty's possessions or dominions, as well as of those judicially decided, or presumed to be in force in the colony. Compiled and edited by Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Parliamentary Draftsman.

Intending purchasers are requested to forward their names and addresses to this office.

THOMAS RICHARDS, Government Printer.

Government Printing Office, 23rd August, 1873.

General Post Office, Sydney, 6th September, 1873.

IT is hereby notified for general information that Telegraph Offices in connection with the Branch Post Offices were established at the following places on the 1st instant, viz.:

William-street, Woolloomooloo
South Head Road
Balmain
Newtown
Paddington.

HENRY PARKES.

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
SEASON for 1873,
commencing MONDAY, September 15th, with
Verdi's Grand Opera
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Twenty-four Nights.

Dress Circle, twenty-four tickets, transferable, available for any night	6 guineas
Stalls, ditto ditto	4 ditto
Upper Circle ditto ditto	2 ditto.

ADVANTAGES TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Holders of Season Tickets will be admitted quarter of an hour before the public.
A reduction of one-third is gained in the prices of admission.
The crush and annoyance at the Ticket Offices avoided.
For further particulars, see PROSPECTUSES.
NOTICE.—Subscription List now open,
At ELVY and CO.'S, 321, George-street.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.
A Grand CONCERT will be held in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on MONDAY EVENING, 8th September.

PROGRAMME.
Quartette—"Sweet is the Hour of Rest."
Descriptive Song—"Flying Dutchman"—Mr. Andrew Fairfax
Song—"Kathleen Mavourneen"—Miss Clara Lea
Concerto—"Cornet Polka"—Cornet and Piano
Song—"When Sparrows Build"—Miss Wiseman
Song—"Just touch the Harp gently"—Brother Ackland
Song—"Jenny of the Hill"—Miss Clara Lea
Trio—"The Gipsies Laughing Trio"—Gentlemen Amateurs
Interval of ten minutes.
Duet—"Tell me, Gentle Stranger"—Miss Wiseman and Mr. Andrew Fairfax
Comic Song—Gentleman Amateur
Song—"Molly, dear" (new)—Brother Ackland
Song—"I cannot sing the old songs"—Miss Clara Lea
Buffo Song—"Kit, the Cobbler"—Mr. Andrew Fairfax
Song—"The Dove Song"—Miss Wiseman
Song—"Sir Harold the Hunter"—(composed and dedicated to the Ancient Order by Henry Russell)
Trio—"Sweet as the breath of morn."
God Save the Queen.
Members will please attend in Regalia.
Tickets, 2s and 1s.
Doors open at half-past 7; commence at 8.

TEMPERANCE HALL, TO-NIGHT.—Vocal Gems by Miss Clara Lea, Miss Wiseman, Messrs. Ackland and Andrew Fairfax. Mr. WATSON, R.A.M., Accompanist.

THEATRE ROYAL, YORK-STREET.
This fashionable resort was crowded to excess Saturday evening. CHARLEY VERNER—his reception was unequalled since the days of G. V. Brooke and Jefferson; and what a greeting it was. It was more like the affection of intimate friends than the approbation of the public. Cheering so loud and prolonged has seldom, if ever, been heard within the walls of a Theatre—the enthusiasm which everywhere prevailed being evinced in the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, in the clapping of hands, and stamping of feet, and the excited shouts of
WELCOME CHARLEY.
CHARLEY VERNER TO-NIGHT in New Songs
CHARLEY VERNER TO-NIGHT in New Business
CHARLEY VERNER'S second appearance To-night.
Miss LIZZIE WATSON
Miss LIZZIE WATSON
Miss LIZZIE WATSON
TO-NIGHT, by special desire, will repeat her great Racing Song Clio Galop. Also, K. C. B., Military Style. My Johnny Love is a Soldier.
LIZZIE WATSON
LIZZIE WATSON
LIZZIE WATSON
HARRY BRAHAM
HARRY BRAHAM
HARRY BRAHAM
TO-NIGHT, in "Rorty Tom," "Billy Johnson's Ball," "'Tis Hard to Love," and two new Duets.
BRAHAM.
BRAHAM.
BRAHAM.
FRANK BROWN on the Daring Slack Wire.
SUSAN'S SUNDAY OUT.
First she would, and then she wouldn't,
go to Parramatta to pick oranges.
ALICK O'BRIEN
Salamander Sam
Love among big Noses
Catching Mulberries.
Taking Rat's Eyes out.
MAT RILEY
This broth of a boy TO-NIGHT.
Finnigan's WAKE. M'Guffin's Wedding. The Private Still. Here we are again boys.
MAT RILEY
MAT RILEY
MAT RILEY
GERTRUDE MAY
DARLING GERTRUDE.
Pretty Little Songstress in Larry Doolan, My Heart beats for Thee, Rat-tat-tat, and Ninety-Five.
GEORGE LOYAL, the Monarch of the Air, will ascend on his Bicycle, from circle to stage, TO-NIGHT.
BICYCLE
BICYCLE
BICYCLE.
ZUILA Queen of the Air, on the Flying Trapeze To-night.
MONS. LOUIS, the Nymph of the Atmosphere in his Single Trapeze Act, To-night, wonderful Somersault, from trapeze to stage. Sensation. Sensation.

SCANDINAVIAN MUSIC HALL, open every evening for DANCING.

CHRIST CHURCH SCHOOL FESTIVAL will take place this year at BALMORAL on WEDNESDAY, 10th instant. Steamer GOOLWA will embark visitors at Circular Quay at a quarter to 11, returning at a quarter to 6. Tickets, 2s 6d each, can now be obtained at the School-house.

SIGNOR SUSINI begs to announce that he will be open for ENGAGEMENT for Opera or Concert after THIS DAY, Monday, the 8th instant. Address Globe Hotel, Swanson-street, Melbourne.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION
for this the LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
MONDAY EVENING, September 8, 1873,
the Great Sensational Drama,
STREETS OF NEW YORK.
Farewell Appearance, and positively the Last Night of Mr. JAMES CARDEN, as BADGER,
on which occasion he will deliver
A FAREWELL ADDRESS.
ENGAGEMENT for FIVE NIGHTS only,
Miss JOEY GOUGENHEIM
and
Mr. CHARLES YOUNG.
TUESDAY EVENING,
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
Remember, Miss JOEY GOUGENHEIM and Mr. CHARLES YOUNG, on TUESDAY, for
FIVE NIGHTS ONLY,
and Last Week of the Season.
CARLO BROTHERS, for This Evening, Monday, in the STREETS OF NEW YORK,
and positively the Farewell Appearance of
Mr. JAMES CARDEN.
FAREWELL, Miss DOLLY GREEN.
GREAT FIRE SCENE—LAST TIME.
Tickets may be secured at Elvy's and Cole's.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
THURSDAY, September 11.
GRAND FAREWELL BENEFIT
of the
CARLOS,
when a host of
NOVELTIES
will be presented, never before seen in Sydney.

MASONIC HALL, York-street.
TO-NIGHT, Monday, September 8,
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
to Mr. W. T. JOHNSON,
on which occasion a Grand CONCERT will be given by the following talented artists, who have kindly given their services on this occasion:—
Miss S. HARTNELL, Miss ANNIE MILLNER
Miss C. YOUNG, Miss H. TAYLOR
Mr. T. BURNETT, Mr. GIESE
Mr. D. M'CARTY, Mr. HANSH
Mr T. LOCKYER, Mr. T. BURGESS
Mr. RICARDO, and Brothers CONRAD
Brothers BURBANKS, Mr. IRVING
Mr. W. WEST, Mr. T. BACKER
Mr. B. ROBSON, Mr. C. PLATT
Mr. A. GEDY, Mr. A. SAUERBIER.
REHEARSAL 11 sharp, THIS MORNING.

GRAND TEA PARTY and Special Musical Entertainment, by the VICTORIA MINSTRELS, in St. Francis Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 10th September, in aid of the Hall Fund. Tickets, 2s each.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE
of the
RICKARDS'
LONDON STAR COMIQUE COMBINATION.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, September 8th,
will be presented, for the first time in New South Wales,
Offenbach's Comic Operetta,
THE BLIND BEGGARS.
Zacariah Morgan (an artful mendicant) ....Mr. HARRY RICKARDS
Mr. Buffles (an artful mendicant).... Mr. W. G. Taverner
Pedestrian.......................Mr. James.
RICKARDS in Nine Great Characters.
RICKARDS in Nine Impersonations.
For THIS NIGHT ONLY will be presented
The Musical Farce,
PETERKIN'S PICNIC.
Miss Julia Anna Jenkins .. Miss CARRIE RICKARDS
Old Grumpie................Mr. HARRY RICKARDS
Gipsy Nell...............Miss CARRIE RICKARDS
Peregrin Peterkin, Esq. .... Mr. HARRY RICKARDS.
Miss LENA RANCE
in Serio-comic Songs, Ballads, &c.
Mr. W. G. TAVERNER
in Operatic Selections, &c., &c.
TUESDAY EVENING, September 9th,
FAREWELL BENEFIT of
Miss CARRIE RICKARDS.
Programme in to-morrow's paper.
Plan of hall and seats (reserved) at CLARKE'S Music Warehouse, Hunter-street.
Admission: Reserved chairs, 3s; second seats, 2s; gallery, 1s.
Doors open at 7.30; commence at 8 prompt. Carriages at 10.30.

SPENCER'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC, 222, Pitt-street.
The LARGEST MECHANICAL WORKING MODEL of MOVING VESSELS and WATER ever made, consisting of
FULL-RIGGED SHIP, STEAMER, SCHOONERS, YACHTS, &c.
The ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MOVING FIGURES.
The only AUTOMATON SINGING BIRD in Sydney, which imitates the Thrush, Nightingale, Blackbird, and French Sparrow.
And other AUTOMATON, MECHANICAL, and SCIENTIFIC WONDERS INNUMERABLE.
CONCERT in the New Room EVERY NIGHT.
Miss ALICE SPENCER, Miss CLARA SPENCER, and Master ARTHUR SPENCER, in Comic and Sentimental Songs, Duets, Dances, &c.
Admission, 1s; children under 10, half-price.

HUNT CLUB.—The Hounds meet To-morrow Morning, at Randwick, at 7. G. LLOYD, Hon. Sec.

DANCING.—Mr. W. King's class for pupils and visitors, This Evening, Oddfellows' Hall, Elizabeth-st.

PHRENOLOGY.—Professor Hamilton's Museum and Consulting Rooms, 313, George-st. Attendance 10 till 6.

ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 75, William-street.—Quadrille Party, THIS EVENING.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

SOUL AND SON,
Mineral Land Agents,
and
General Brokers,
221, Pitt-street, next door to Row's Drug Warehouse.
Shares and Stock bought and sold.

MONEY.—The highest amount LENT on Watches, Plate, Diamonds, Jewellery, Sewing-machines, and all kinds of portable property, at a low rate of interest. I. Hummelhoch, 292, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.

MONEY to LEND, on approved securities, at low interest. Loans negotiated on most favourable terms. THOMPSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY, 125, Elizabeth-street South, next St. James's School.
First established in Sydney.
THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—Money advanced in sums varying from £5 to £1000 on security of two responsible householders, to be repaid by weekly instalments of 1s in the pound. Persons desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash. The advance guaranteed within twenty-four hours if the securities are approved of.
ARRANGEMENTS can be made for MONTHLY or QUARTERLY payments.
BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, without possession.
ADVANCES MADE upon mortgage, deposit of deeds, (freehold or leasehold), merchandise, bonded certificates, stock and shares, Assurance Policies, or any other tangible Security.
LEGACIES, bequests, and reversionary interests purchased or advanced upon.
Good TRADE BILLS discounted at SLIGHT advance upon BANK RATES.
Forms may be had gratis.
No Bills rediscounted.

MONEY.
MERCANTILE LOAN & DISCOUNT COMPY.
98, Elizabeth-street, next Brigade Office.
The proprietors of this Company are prepared to offer advantages to persons in want of accommodation.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY.
SUMS OF £5 to £10,000 advanced on deposit of DEEDS, either Freehold or Leasehold, Bills of Lading, Bonded Certificates, Shares, Insurance Policies, or any other tangible security.
GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted DAILY at slight ADVANCE on BANKING RATES. The utmost privacy can be assured, and all transactions held strictly confidential.
BILLS OF SALE on FURNITURE (without possession).
MONEY advanced upon PERSONAL OR OTHER SECURITY repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.
LOANS can be obtained for any period, and RENEWALS arranged for if required.
ALL TRANSACTIONS ENTERTAINED, and advances made without delay, if the security be approved of.

MONEY.—NATIONAL LOAN & DISCOUNT COMPANY. Offices—31, Hunter-street.
SUMS of £10 to £10,000 can be obtained on PERSONAL OR OTHER SECURITY, repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.
ADVANCES made upon personal security, mortgage, deposit of deeds (freehold or leasehold), bills of sale, merchandise, bonded certificates, stocks and shares, &c.
LEGACIES, BEQUESTS, and REVERSIONARY INTERESTS, either in the colonies, Great Britain, or elsewhere, purchased or advanced upon.
GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted at slight advance upon BANK RATES.
NO BILLS RE-DISCOUNTED.
Forms and all information can be obtained gratuitously at the Company's Offices. Hours, 9 to 5, Saturdays, 9 to 1.
EDGAR RAY, Manager.

MONEY.
MUTUUM LOAN AND DISCOUNT SOCIETY.
Offices—42, Hunter-street.
2 doors from HERALD Office.
Sums from £10 to £10,000 lent from 5 per cent.
The above Society has been established for negotiating Loans, Discounts, &c., on a new and liberal principle to parties requiring money.
Advances made upon bills of sale of furniture (without possession), mortgages, deposit of deeds (freehold or leasehold), bonded certificates of merchandise, insurance and assurance policies, stocks, shares, personal or any other tangible security.
Legacies, bequests, and reversionary interests purchased or advanced upon.
TRADE BILLS DISCOUNTED.
NO BILLS REDISCOUNTED.
All communications by letter attended to.
Advances made immediately on application, if approved of.
All transactions strictly confidential.
Forms, and all information connected with this Society, can be obtained from the Manager, on application at the Office.

HENRY I. WEST and CO. have for SALE, Australian Joint Stock Bank SHARES.

SHARES.
Gas-light
Wallsend Coal
City Bank
Commercial Bank.
For SALE by
J. MULLENS, 34, Hunter-street.

£4300 NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES 5 per cent. payable half-yearly
£2000 New Zealand Government Treasury Bills, due November, 1874, £6 1s. 8d. per cent. interest
£1500 Queensland Government Treasury Bills, due 1st January, 1874, 6 per cent. interest
£6000 Queensland Government 4 per cent. Debentures, payable in London, Sydney, or Melbourne.
For SALE.
Apply to
W. F. CAPE, 136, Pitt-street.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF VICTORIA (Limited). Capital £500,000.
DEPOSITS.—Moneys are received for fixed periods, or subject to notice of withdrawal, at the highest current rates.
SECURITY.—The deed of incorporation provides that all the funds of the bank must be lent on freehold property only, and the investors are further secured by the subscribed and paid-up capital, amounting to £500,000, thus affording the most undoubted security.
LOANS.—Advances are made on freehold property at current rates for fixed periods, or repayable by instalments, as may be agreed.
W. PATERSON MUIR, Manager.

JEFFREES' ROSE OF ENGLAND, a parcel for SALE. J. W. WATKIN, 143, Pitt-street.

£120,000 FOR ADVANCE, and SUMS of £300 and upwards, at CURRENT RATES on security of CITY, SUBURBAN, PASTORAL, and other Properties.
Loans and Sales negotiated.
HENRY W. STATHAM, Mort's-buildings, 179, Pitt-street.

BOROUGH COUNCIL NOTICES.

BOROUGH OF THE GLEBE.
NOTICE.
SECTIONS of the intended Permanent Levels of Leichhardt-street and Kennedy-street, and of Ross-street, from Parramatta Old Road to St. John's Road, may be inspected at the Council Chambers.
The Council will not entertain any objections to such levels unless stated in writing, and delivered to the Surveyor on or before 4th October next.
By order of the Mayor.
W. DE BURGH HOCTER, Council Clerk and Surveyor.
Council Chambers, Glebe, 4th September, 1873.

BOROUGH OF VICTORIA.
NOTICE TO RATEPAYERS.
Legal proceedings will be taken for the recovery of all Rates remaining unpaid at the expiration of fourteen days from the date of this notice.
By order of the Council.
WALTER G. WILLINGTON, Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, September 5, 1873.

EDUCATIONAL.

A. H. MOORE, Writing Master to Glebe Point Collegiate School, receives only a limited number of Pupils for instruction in writing, reading, arithmetic, &c., at his residence, 139, Liverpool-street.

A CARD.—As Mr. NORRIS, Writing Master, leaves Sydney, in December next, he is prepared to thoroughly initiate a lady or gentleman in the ART OF TEACHING WRITING, and thus leave at least one BONA FIDE Teacher of Writing to carry out the peculiar system introduced by him. 241, Castlereagh-street.

A RARE opportunity offers for a well educated steady young man wishing to succeed Mr. Norris, in the Sydney Writing Institution, he will be thoroughly initiated in the art of TEACHING Writing, Ladies and Gentlemen's styles, and Bookkeeping by single and double entry. Mr. N. leaves Sydney in December, and would retain a small share in the business, which has been established in Sydney 12 years. Personal application only. References exchanged. 241, Castlereagh-street.

A CARD.—Mr. NORRIS, Writing Master, finishes Ladies, Gentlemen, or Youths, in Writing, Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, &c., in a few lessons. 241, Castlereagh-street, near Market-street. As Mr. Norris leaves Sydney on a professional engagement in December next, persons desirous of improvement under his system should make the necessary arrangements AT ONCE.
Mr. NORRIS is prepared to TREAT WITH and INSTRUCT IN HIS SYSTEMS an energetic educated young man desirous of succeeding him in the Sydney Writing Institution, which Mr. N. has conducted for the past twelve years with so much success.
Mr. Norris forwards, post free, for £1, his entire system of teaching ladies' or gentlemen's styles, for the use of schools or self-improvement; and he hereby CHALLENGES any TEACHER OF WRITING IN THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES to produce as good a system for rapid improvement, his being the result of 20 years' devotion to his profession. Such system obtained HIGH SPECIAL COMMENDATION at the last Exhibition. Copies of testimonials forwarded to all parts, post free.
Address Sydney Writing Institute, 241, Castlereagh-street.
Established 1861.

TO LADIES.—Mrs. NORRIS, Teacher of Writing, receives Pupils at 241, Castlereagh-street, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 139, Liverpool-street. Letters written.

PIANO, Violin, and Singing.—Herr W. PIETZKER, Professor of Music, 7, Stanley-street, Hyde Park.

HORTICULTURAL AND FARMING.

ASHLEAF Kidney SEED POTATOES on SALE, fine sample. HILTON BROWNE and CO.'S Seed Stores, 239, Pitt-street (down gateway), opposite EMPIRE Office, and Branch Establishment, Newtown.

MEDICAL CHEMICALS ETC.

PRATT'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND, a certain and speedy cure for coughs, colds, influenza, asthma, difficulty of breathing, and all diseases of the chest and lungs, is sold in 1s 6d and 2s 6d bottles by druggists and storekeepers in different parts of the colony.
Prepared exclusively by W. PRATT, Dispensing and Family Chemist, 521, George-street, Sydney.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT (of a pure green colour) sold everywhere in pots, 1s and 1s 6d each.

CHURCHILL'S SYRUPS of LIME, IRON, and SODA.—Recommended by the faculty for consumption and all diseases of debility. Free from any unpleasant taste or smell.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Wholesale Agents, 112, Pitt-street.

THE BLACK CURRANT BALSAM acts like a charm in all kinds of cough.
Prepared only by SENIOR, Chemist to his Excellency the Governor.

SENIOR'S DISPENSING ESTABLISHMENT, 252, George-street, is the oldest in Australia, and has the largest staff of able assistants.

MRS. WELSH'S SOOTHING POWDERS, by post. To be had only at 466, Elizabeth-street South.

RANDERSON'S Honey BALSAM, for coughs, colds, influenza, &c.; 1s 6d and 2s 6d bottles. 418, George-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ANDREW ALLAN, Auctioneer, Broker, and Valuator, corner Pitt and Park streets.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH from 4s 6d; extraction, 1s; stopping, 1s. Edwards, 235, Geo.-st., op. Bridge-st.

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE SMYTHE, Surgeon-dentist, 27, Hunter-street, 2 doors from Pitt-street.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

BOOT and SHOE Manufacturers and Importers. M'COY, BROTHERS, 561, George-street.

DEGOTARDI'S Portrait and Landscape Gallery, 348, George-st. Panorama & views of Sydney unrivalled.

DISEASES OF THE EAR AND EYE. TH. STRERZ, M.D.
(Pupil of the late Professor V. Graefe, in Berlin) may be consulted at his Residence, 349, George-street, near Telegraph Office, from 10 to 12 o'clock a.m.
Consultation gratis (for the poor only) from 9 to 10 a.m.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. Emanuel and Son, Dentists (diploma 1836), 178, Pitt-st., op. Punch's Hotel.

F. A. SPECK, Carver, Gilder, Painter, &c., 65, Market-street, between Pitt and Castlereagh streets.

H. SADLER (from Senior's), Dispensing and Family Chemist, 226, William-street.

MR. BURNE, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, 33, Regent-street, Botany Road.

MR. C. A. BENBOW, Dentist, 151, Castlereagh-street North, Sydney.

MR. J. SPENCER, Dentist, 8, Wynyard-square.—THE EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL, 1870 and 1873, was awarded to Mr. Spencer for Artificial Teeth. Painless extraction by aid of NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

PHRENOLOGY.—Professor Hamilton's Class Rooms, 313, George-st. Lessons and consultations, 10 till 6.

TAYLOR and CO. (late James Taylor), Combmakers, 123, Bathurst-street. Tortoiseshell bought or made up.

THE HUMAN RACE versus RANDWICK.—POULTRY and PORK versus BEEF and MUTTON. Referee—W. PRITCHARD, Pork Butcher, Poulterer, &c., 760, George-street South.

W. AND W. AYTON, House Painter, Paperhangers, Glaziers, &c. 371, Pitt-street.

BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC.

PAINTS READY FOR USE.
BLACKWOOD'S METALLIC COMPOSITIONS in all colours, from 3½d to 5d per lb., and packed in tins containing 3 lbs. at 1s 9d, 7 lbs. at 3s 6d, and 14 lbs. at 7s each.
Metallic Paint in powder from 18s per cwt.
Works: Pyrmont, near Bridge.
O. W. BLACKWOOD, Manager.

FOR SALE.—Seasoned IRONBARK, all sizes. Farrelly's Wharf.

400,000 FEET Foreign and Colonial Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Hardwood, Cedar Doors, Sashes. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

CEMENT, Slates, Lead, Guttering and Pipe, &c., Plaster, just landed; Zinc, Wire Nails, 1 in. to 6 in., all gauges; Lath Nails, Drain Pipes, &c.; Crown and Gospel Oak Iron, all lengths. G. E. CRANE and SON, City Cement Stores, New Pitt-street.

CEDAR on SALE, in board and log, all sizes. STREET, BROTHERS, Sussex-street.

PINE.—T. and G. and Rough Boards, at reduced rates, Flitches and Logs. Street, Brothers, Sussex-street.

HOBART TOWN PALINGS and SHINGLES, first quality, low rates. Street, Brothers, Sussex-street.

IRONBARK GIRDERS, Hardwood Timber, Palings, Shingles, on SALE. Street, Brothers, Sussex-st.

MARBLE Chimney Pieces and Register Stoves, new designs at reduced prices. W. Cary, Railway Bdge.

CEMENT, Plaster, Slates, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Zinc, Galv. Tubing and Fittings. W. Cary, Railway Bdge.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

FOR SALE, the Racehorse WOMBO (late King of the Ring).
For particulars apply to J. S. SMITH; or T. LAMOND, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

GIRSON'S Horse and Carriage Depot, 64, Hunter-st. Horses and Vehicles bought, sold, exchanged, or hire.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES! WAGGONS! CARTS, &c.
The largest, cheapest, and best assortment in the colony. Buggies, £26; Waggons, £26; Spring-carts, £13, at
ROBERTSON'S
STEAM COACH and BUGGY MANUFACTORY,
Pitt-street, near Haymarket.
N.B.—Country visitors are invited to inspect the works.

SOCIABLES and BUGGIES of every description. Sydney Coachbuilding Co., George-st., op. Cathedral.

A GOOD staunch quiet HORSE, required to pull a brougham, at 231, Macquarie-street.

BUGGIES.—Slide and Turn-out Seats, Abbot Trays, Phaeton, Sociables, Waggons. Moore, S. H. Road.

BAY, 16 hands, suitable for safety or light carriage, £15; Bay Cob, saddle and bridle, £9; several useful Saddle and Harness Horses; all descriptions of Harness. M'CARTY and CO., 250, Pitt-st., and 235, Castlereagh-st.

THREE Abbot Trays, £30, £35, and £60; 3 turn-out seat, £35, £36, and £37; Family Sociable, £35; Family Sociable wanted, on English principle, £45. M'CARTY and CO., 250, Pitt-st., and 235, Castlereagh-st.

PAIR first-rate grey Buggy Horses, £25; bay stylish Buggy and Saddle Horse, £15. KNIGHT.

EXPRESS Waggon and Harness, £35; new Spring-cart, £12; second-hand ditto, £6. KNIGHT.

NEW Buggy Sociable, £45; stylish new double-seat Buggy, £40. KNIGHT, 257, Castlereagh-street.

HOODED Phaeton, £35; Dogcart Harness, £3; Buggy ditto, £3; Side-saddle, £5; new Saddles, 50s. Knight.

A SMART BRAKE for SALE. Suitable for Gentleman or Job Master's Drag. G. KISS.

FOR SALE, light SPRING-CART, Horse, and Harness. Shop, 399, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED to purchase HORSE, Buggy, and Harness, on terms; third cash. B. B. B., HERALD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPECTACLES, fine steel frames, with crystal lenses, 3s 6d, 4s 6d pair. Ellis, 220, Pitt-st., next Spencer's.

ENGINE AND CRUSHING PLANT.
Wanted to purchase an ENGINE and Battery delivered in the neighbourhood of Cope's Creek. Machinery of large power preferred. Particulars in writing to be addressed to Mr. J. Mullens, Hunter-street, Sydney.

TO BUILDERS.—50 or 60 SCAFFOLD POLES for SALE, cheap. Apply 603, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, the United Service Hotel BILLIARD-TABLE, King-street and York-street.

WANTED, 9000 hand-made BRICKS. Hart, Brothers, 178½, Devonshire-street, Strawberry Hills.

HOUSE or COTTAGE wanted to purchase, by weekly or monthly instalments, of 5 rooms, kitchen, and servant's room, in the suburbs. Good security. Address Owner, HERALD Office.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

ACTIVE PARTNER, with about £500, wanted. Apply personally, W. Douglass, 46, Market-street.

CABINET MAKERS wanted. James M'Connell, 334, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

CABINETMAKERS.—Good HANDS required, also an IMPROVER. Artlett, Rushcutters Bay.

DRESSMAKERS wanted. Apply Mrs. Durrant, Farmer and Company's.

DRESSMAKING. — Wanted, 1 APPRENTICES. Miss Ramsay, 4, Bakewell-tr., Victoria-st., Drighst.

DRAPERS.—Wanted, a good Dress HAND. Butler Linney, and Cameron, 90, King-street.

MANTLE and DRESSMAKING.—Vacancies for Apprentices, Improvers. Butler and Co., 90, King-st.

MINING MANAGER, wanted, for a Gold Mine, Western District; must have first-class testimonials as to character and capabilities. Apply Mulholland and Wood, 163, Pitt-street.

PAINTERS, good Brush HANDS. G. L. Borthwick, Mort's Dock, Balmain. Early.

SCHOLASTIC.—Required, a TUTOR, to instruct in Latin and some branches of English, also Algebra, if necessary. Address F., Maddock's Library, 383, George-street.

SCHOLASTIC.—Required in a Ladies' School, a Resident TEACHER, principally to instruct in music; salary, 60 guineas per annum, with the probability of an increase; references necessary. Apply by letter only, Miss Lester, Lansdowne House, Burwood.

TO BOOTMAKERS.—Wanted, LADS for stand work. R. H. Barry, George-street, opposite Haymarket.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, a good Coat HAND; constant work. 289, Castlereagh-street.

TO TAILORS.—Good Coat HANDS wanted. Farmer and Company.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted a good Coat HAND. Robinson and Son, 214, George-street North.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a Junior HAND. E. Durose, 632, George-street.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a DRAPER, for Maitland. Apply at Prince, Ogg, and Co.'s, between 9 and 10 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, 9th instant.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a single young MAN, for the country, one who understands his business; references required. W. Brown, agent, 207, Pitt-street.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—Wanted, a respectable and intelligent Youth, as an Indoor APPRENTICE to the watch and clock making business. A premium required. Apply to C. Pitt, 496, George-street.

WANTED, one or two good STAIRCASE HANDS, by day or piece. 101, Hay-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, 20 TROUSERS Makers, constant employment; given out. J. S. Solomon, 22, York-st.

WANTED, a COACH-PAINTER. Fitzgerald and Collins, coach-builders, 299, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, good PAINTER. W. and W. Ayton, 371, Pitt-street.

WANTED, first-class VEST HANDS, constant work. H. Zions, 409, George-street.

WANTED, two CARPENTERS, to lay floors. Apply 22, Church-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, CARPENTERS. Apply at Theatre, South Head Road.

WANTED, experienced DRAPER, for the country. Apply A. Macarthur and Co., York-street.

WANTED, a CARPENTER, for a small job. R. Green, basketmaker, No. 50, York-street.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE to the WHEELWRIGHTING. G. and A. Morrison, Goulburn-st.

WANTED, a SURGEON for a first-class ship for London. Apply M. Metcalfe and Co., 9, Bridge-st.

WANTED, a CARPENTER and a SLATER. Dixson and Sons, 193, York-street.

WANTED, Nursery Governess, Cooks, Laundresses, House and Parlour Maids, Nurses. 176, Pitt-st.

WANTED, CABINETMAKERS. Constant employment. T. Moore's, 337 and 339, Pitt-street.

WANTED, good DRESSMAKER, by the day. Apply Waratah, 29, Upper William-st. North.

WANTED, first-class Coat HANDS. Trousers and Vest Hands. Clothing Factory, 18, Bridge-st.

WANTED, a SLAUGHTERMAN. W. Brown, labour agent, 207, Pitt-street.

WANTED, MACHINIST (Singer's), fine white work. Good wages. 17, Elizabeth-street, Waterloo.

WANTED, an IMPROVER to the Millinery. H. W. Webb, 253, Pitt-street.

WANTED, WOOLWASHERS; constant work; good wages. Apply to M. Garthwaite, Armidale.

WANTED, a GOVERNESS, to teach 4 children English, French, and Music. Apply by letter, with references, to Mrs. Henry Wallace, Dangelong, Cooma.

WANTED, a TUTOR (Church of England), on a station, to instruct two boys, 8 and 10 years of age. Must hold a certificate from the Council of Education. Address, enclosing testimonials, to A. B., Post-office, Wallabadah.

WANTED, a first-class MEAT-PRESERVER (open bath process). References required, with application, and where last employed. Address Queensland, HERALD Office.

WANTED, for the new and elegant Turkish Bathing Palace about to be opened in Melbourne, a WOMAN as SHAMPOOER; she must have a thorough knowledge of the work in all its branches, and have first-class references. Apply by letter enclosing references and testimonials, to Mr. James Hosie, 36, Bourke-street, Melbourne.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION as BUTLER, or thorough Servant; keep books, station, store. M., Temperance Hall, Pitt-st.

TO MASTER BUTCHERS.—Wanted, by a respectable young Man, a SITUATION, as Shopman; one who thoroughly understands his business. Apply to Mr. F. Penney, butcher, 60, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a SITUATION in a Store by a thorough trustworthy man; highest reference. A., HERALD.

WANTED, Families' WASHING, by a good Laundress, or work by day. 41, Duke-street.

WANTED, by respectable person, Situation as Barmaid, assist in housework. 34, Riley-st., nr. Wm.-st.

SERVANTS WANTED.

A BOY wanted, as MESSENGER. Apply 312, George-street.

FEMALE SERVANTS of all capacities required, town, suburbs, and country. Mrs. Stephenson, 6, Bridge-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Required immediately, a Working HOUSEKEEPER, for a lady's school in the suburbs; references necessary. Apply between 9 and 12, this morning, at 93, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

MARRIED COUPLE wanted; comfortable home; current wages. Mr. Jarrett, 42, Pitt-street.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY.—Young women desirous of being trained as nurses can apply and day, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., to the Lady Superintendent at the above Institution.

TO BAKERS.—Wanted, a MAN, to assist in the bakehouse and cart out. E. Hunt, Balmain.

WANTED, a useful BOY. R. Green, No. 6, Park-street, near George-street.

WANTED, a respectable BOY. E. Durose, draper, 632, George-street.

WANTED, an ERRAND BOY. J. E. Gerrard, 37A, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a respectable LAD. Apply, early, Miller, 300, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a stout LAD, as apprentice to the blacksmithing. M'Carty and Co., 250, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a LAD, one accustomed to kitchen work. Apply White Horse Hotel, George-street.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH, about 16, used to horses, generally useful. W. P. Welch, 282, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, about 17, to make herself useful. 350, Victoria-street.

WANTED, a strong useful GIRL. Apply Mrs. Kinsela, 737, George-street.

WANTED, a strong, active GIRL, about 16. Mrs. Musgrave, 93, King-street.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL, about 15; used to children. Apply 216, Liverpool-street, S. H. Rd., after 9.

WANTED, an industrious, respectable little GIRL. 63, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL to mind a baby, &c. Mrs. J. Brown, Wimbledon Villa, Ultimo.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, about 16, for housework. 149, William-street.

WANTED, a Girl, aged 16 years, as Under HOUSEMAID (Protestant). Apply 175, Macquarie-st.

WANTED, a useful GIRL, about 12 years of age, to mind children. 5, Railway-place.

WANTED, GIRLS, for paper-box making. 169, Clarence-street, next Penfold's.

WANTED, by a widow lady, a GIRL, 13 or 14 years. 373, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as NURSE. Apply 86, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 15, to nurse a baby. S. Pile, Petersham Railway Station.

WANTED, smart active GIRL immediately. Apply 66, Hunter-street.

WANTED, respectable young Woman, as General SERVANT; also, a Lad. Mackler, 232, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, able to wash and iron; wages 10s per week. 69, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, General Servants, Nurse Girls, also Dressmakers. Mrs. Whitbread's, 186, Parramatta-st.

WANTED, a really good General SERVANT. Mrs. Hudson, Redfern-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 41, South Head Road.

WANTED, General SERVANT. Must cook and iron well. 13, Lower Fort-street.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID. Apply Emu Inn, George and Bathurst streets.

WANTED, respectable young person, to do housework and assist in the shop. 61, South Head Rd.

WANTED, a WETNURSE. Cross Keys Hotel, Lower Campbell and Kent streets.

WANTED, a House and Parlour MAID. 219, Macquarie-street, opposite the Parliament Houses.

WANTED, Married Couples, Shearers, Gardeners, Lads for farms, Ploughmen. Glue's, 176, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a COOK; must be sober and competent. Commercial Restaurant, 262, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a COOK. United Service Hotel, King and York streets.

WANTED, a good COOK. References indispensable. Apply to Mrs. R. Hill, 35, Bent-street.

WANTED, some Plain SEWERS, for white shirt work. 21, East-street, off Campbell-street.

WANTED, two MEN, to work in a market garden. Apply J. Ridley, Double Bay.

WANTED, a respectable young Man, as Light PORTER. Butler, Linney, and Cameron, King-st.

WANTED, a young Man, as WAITER. Restaurant Français, 164, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a strong BOY, able to milk and drive. A. Matthews, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, near Baptist's Garden.

WANTED, a Girl, between 13 and 14 years of age, as NURSE. Apply at Cumberland Lodge, Cumberland-street.

WANTED, for the country, near Goulburn, a thorough COOK and LAUNDRESS, also a HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Apply No. 5, Bent-street.

WANTED, Two thorough SERVANTS, sisters or friends; one as Cook and Laundress, the other as Housemaid. Mrs. G. R. Hirst, Westhall, Piper-street, Woollahra.

WANTED, a good COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply, with references, to Mrs. Barker, at R. Uther's, Esq., Crown-street, Surry Hills, between 11 and 3.

APARTMENTS BOARD & RESIDENCE

APARTMENTS vacant. 219, Macquarie-street, exactly opposite the Parliament Houses.

APARTMENTS vacant. 3, Lady Young, Bridge-street, near Macquarie-street North.

APARTMENTS at 185, Macquarie-street, opposite Inner Domain.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM to LET. 10 [illegible] street, opposite Dumbarton Castle.

BOARD and RESIDENCE; separate room required. 47, Hunter-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, 131, Castlereagh-street, near Hunter-street.

CHANGE OF AIR.—Apartments vacant. Denny, Bowradoo, Bowral.

COMFORTABLE BEDROOM, for two single men. 70, York-street.

COMFORTABLE BOARD and Residence for Protestant lady of business. 149, Riley-st., Woolloomooloo.

FURNISHED Sitting and Bedroom, use of kitchen, to LET. Miss Kelly, corner Crown and Cleveland [illegible]

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE. 2 [illegible] quarie-st., near Domain entrance. Terms, [illegible]

5 GOOD ROOMS, and use of kitchen, 12s to [illegible] person. Norris's Institute, 241, Castlereagh-[illegible]

WANTED, Furnished APARTMENTS; board; must be good; lady and child; central. Reply by letter, stating terms, to T. K., Theatre, immediately.

TO LET.

BALMAIN.—To LET, Lumford Lodge, comfortable Family Residence. Keys at Braeside, foot [illegible]

FURNISHED COTTAGE, near the Homebush. Rent, 30s a week. Address Fern Cottage, G[illegible]

GROCERS and others.—To LET, SHOP, [illegible] Market-street; low rent. Vaughan, King-[illegible]

HOTELS, Houses, and Cottages to LET, or SALE, city and suburbs. Vaughan, 149, [illegible]

HOTEL to LET, suburban; doing £120 per [illegible] rent, 30s. Gordon and Co., 176, Pitt-street.

MANLY.—Beautiful Furnished COTTAGE, facing the bay. M. Asher, corner Pitt and [illegible]

MOORE PARK.—Convenient Residences; [illegible] view; rent low. W. Eyles, 638, Bourke-[illegible]

NORTH SHORE.—E. RAMSAY, Bank-[illegible] has now several compact Family Residences, [illegible]

NORTH SHORE.—SHEEN VILLA, a d[illegible] residence, every convenience. E. Ramsay, [illegible]

SURRY HILLS, Bourke-street, opposite The [illegible] To LET, HOUSE, 7 rooms, bathroom, large g[illegible]

SOUTH KINGSTON.—A detached RESI[illegible] every convenience, 6 rooms. E. Ramsay, B[illegible]

TO LANDLORDS.—Houses for letting now [illegible] demand. E. Ramsay, Bank-chambers.

TO LET, Piper-street, Woollahra, a large S[illegible] HOUSE of 5 rooms. Apply S. Stredd.

TO LET, a HOUSE, 4 rooms, kitchen, balcony, 10s. 4, Carnarvon-terrace, Buckland-st., [illegible]

TO BUTCHERS.—To LET, a HOUSE and [illegible] 4, Carnarvon-terrace, Buckland-street, Wa[illegible]

TO LET, new HOUSE, 4 rooms, &c., No. 210 [illegible] street, Woolloomooloo, 10 minutes from King-[illegible]

TO LET, SHOP and comfortable RESIDENCE, Prince-street, four doors from Church-hill.

TO LET, a 7-roomed HOUSE, Brisbane-street, opposite Oddfellows' Hall; rent, 17s. W. H. Harris, [illegible]

TO LET, PREMISES, 6th November, in occupation of J. Carroll, solicitor, York-st. Vaughan, 149, King-st.

TUTUILA COTTAGE, Cleveland-street, Redfern, to LET. Morgan, Ryde; or Vaughan, 149, King-street.

TO LET, a 6-roomed HOUSE, 85, Victoria-st., opposite old St. Vincent's Hospital: rent, 15s. Key a[illegible]

TO LET, a 9-roomed HOUSE, Belgrave-terrace, Upper Forbes-st.; rent £72. Key at No. 7. W. H. Harris.

TO LET, SHOP in Crown-street, 4 rooms, near [illegible] pool-street; rent, 10s. Key at Mr. Service's.

TO LET, a 6-roomed HOUSE and bathroom, Upper Glebe Point Road; rent, 16s. W. H. Harris, Glebe.

TO LET, a House, Shop, and 8 rooms, opposite [illegible] builder, Castlereagh-street. W. H. Harris, Glebe.

TO LET, a 6-roomed House, Alpha-terrace, opp. [illegible] staff, Kent-st.; rent, 16s. Harris, Francis-st., Glebe.

TO LET, new HOUSES, 5 rooms, kitchen, wash-house, &c. Rent, 14s. Jarrett, Mitchell-street, Glebe.

TO LET, 3 new HOUSES, on the hill of Lavender Bay; good view of the harbour. Apply H. B. [illegible] 145, Pitt-street; or B. O. Holtermann, Susannah-[illegible] North Shore.

TO LET, comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, of [illegible] apartments; abundance of good water; garden; back entrance. Newtown Road, near Tollbar. [illegible] moderate. Key next door.

TO LET, first-class Iron BUILDING, suitable for any business, at Wattle Flat, near Sofala. Apply there, or to Box 66, Post Office.

TO LET, 2 first-class STORES, Wynyard-lane, [illegible] sent occupied by Hoffnung and Co. Possession to be had on the 1st of January, 1874. Apply to [illegible] Raphael.

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ADVERTISEMENTS received by—
Gordon and Gotch, 281, George-street, opposite Bank [illegible] street.
W. B. Lee, 158, Castlereagh-street, near Victoria Club.
George Wallace, 113, King-street.
F. Barker, 85, Sussex-street.
Charles Lee, 90, Central South Head Road.
Thomas Pierce, William and Yurong and Stanley streets, Woolloomooloo.
H. Richardson, Paddington.
C. Carter, Balmain.
W. West, Newtown and Cook's River.
Mrs. Hinchcliffe, Waterloo.
A. W. Mihill, Botany Road, Redfern.
J. Collis, 196, Parramatta-street.
R. Iredale, South Head Road, near Kidman's Store.
J. J. Cooper, opposite Wesleyan Chapel, Glebe Road, Railway Station bookstall; and Railway Bridge, Parramatta-street.

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NOTICES of BIRTHS and DEATHS cannot be inserted in this journal unless indorsed with the name and address of the persons by whom they are sent.
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